THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 91. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR

His Opening Speech at Orange Court House, Virginia—The Audience Composed Entirely of Negroes, Etc.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, started yesterday on his political missionary tour through the South. Leaving Washington at 6 o'clock in the morning by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad line, and passing through the battle region of Virginia, past Burke's Station, with its half-demolished block house; Union Mills, with their blackened ruins, standing by the stream across which the Union army marched to Bull Run, Manassas Junction, Warrenton, etc.; Rappahannock, with its terrible reminiscences; Culpeper, where in a neat national cemetery the bodies of the Union soldiers who fell in the vicinity are collected; crossing the Rapidan, so long the dividing line of the two armies, he arrived shortly before noon at Orange Court House, where his first speech was to be made.

There are but few white people in this ancient, stunted town, and those few have no love for politicians of the Republican party. Therefore there was no gathering of citizens at the railway station to bid the Senator welcome. There were a score or two of colored men there, and one of them tried to get up a cheer for the mild-looking, portly gentleman who, carpet-bag in hand, got out of the cars, on the chance of his being Senator Wilson, but he did not succeed. The Senator, however, was taken in charge by Mr. Barnes, a New York gentleman, who has recently purchased a fine plantation near the village, and by a New York army officer, Captain McNulty, who controls the freedmen in this region.

About 3 o'clock Mr. Wilson came to the Court House, in front of which were assembled some four or five hundred colored people—men, women, and children. Their black faces beamed with satisfaction at sight of one whom they esteemed as a friend of their race, but they were not noisily demonstrative. The introduction was to have been made by Dr. Terrel, a much respected citizen of Union sentiments; but the duty was taken out of his hands by Major Lee, who is said to have boasted, as the war was about to open, that he could drive the Yankees out of Washington with cornstalks, but who, nevertheless, kept out of the Rebel army, and who now represents the District in the State Senate.

The introduction speech of Major Lee was rather wordy, but it came to an end. He informed his hearers, rather unnecessarily, that they were no longer slaves, but free citizens of the United States, and he asked them to give Senator Wilson as respectful a hearing as he would get in Faneuil Hall.

No cheers greeted Mr. Wilson as he prepared to speak. The colored people seemed to have too much reverence for him to manifest their feelings in that way. They gathered upon and around the stairs leading to the porch from which he spoke, and looked up to him as to a superior being. A muscular female, with a military jacket on her back, and a white handkerchief worn turbanwise on her head, squatted herself at his feet. Some few white men were on the portico, and a few others stood on the street to listen to the speech, seeming to regard it, however, as a matter in which they had no concern. Over the scene the sun shone bright and warm.

Senator Wilson's speech was addressed almost exclusively to the colored people. Having briefly sketched the anti-slavery agitation from 1832 to 1861, and the events which immediately led to the war, he declared that he was among those who believed that the war was inevitable; that in the struggle between freedom and slavery neither would quietly give way to the other, and that the war was one of God Almighty's great contests. They knew the result. Four millions of bondmen had been raised to citizenship; every man and woman before him was as free and had the same rights as himself, and those rights they would have so long as the nation lived.

Addressing himself to the white Virginians, he declared that notwithstanding the great sacrifices made in order to support the Government and preserve the nation, the people of the loyal States had no feeling of hatred or revenge towards any portion of their countrymen. They rejoiced at the close of the contest. They wanted the whole controversy settled on the eternal basis of justice. They believed that it should be so settled that all persons, black and white, should have equal rights before the law. They wanted to elevate the lowly, but not to pull down anybody or to forge chains or fetters for any. He declared his belief that if within a few months after the close of the war the terms now proposed had been submitted to the South they would have been joyfully accepted, and the Government would have been regarded as liberal to a fault. Mr. Lincoln had, during the war, laid down eight conditions. To these Mr. Johnson had, after the war, added six conditions. He (Mr. Wilson) would rather have taken off six than added them on. He had thought the twenty thousand dollar exception objectionable, and had so told Mr. Johnson at the time. What was wanted then and what was wanted now was for all classes to go resolutely to work to repair the losses sustained during the war, and if the wealthy men could give employment to the freedmen and pay them good wages that would help to settle many difficult questions. He had, therefore, thought that provision an unwise one, and detrimental to the interests of the whole country. No man had ever since asked him to sign a recommendation for pardon that he had not cheerfully done so. He would have excepted from pardon a few of those Southern Senators and members of the House of Representatives who, while sitting in the national councils, had plotted the Rebellion, and then he would have issued a general proclamation of pardon, and would at the same time have required the people of the Southern States to amend their constitutions and laws, and make every person, white and black, equal before the laws. General Sherman had said to him at that time that he would as soon trust the then Legislatures of Georgia and the Carolinas as any new men the people might elect, because they were then ready to agree to anything that the Government might require of them. But the misfortune was that no sooner had Mr. Lincoln fallen than a class of men gathered around his successor and whispered into his ear the delusive hope of his being the great chief of a great conservative party. They might always notice one thing—that when a man meant to do a mean thing he always spoke of his being conservative. (Laughter.) Conservatism was a negative word, and had no virtue in it. These men had whispered to Mr. Johnson that it was time to organize a great conservative party, a sort of revivified War Democracy, from which the radicals of both ends of the country were to be sloughed off—although if the radicals were sloughed off from the Republican party there would be mighty little left of it. (Laughter.) The President, without calling Congress together, adopted a policy of his own, contrary to the opinion of ninety-nine of every hundred of those who had elected him. He governed the Southern States just as he chose, and those States endorsed his policy. That policy assumed all that Congress now assumed. If the Southern States endorsed the President's policy they had no right to complain of the policy of Congress. But the policy of the President had perished. It had gone down under the stern condemnation of the American people, and would come back no more to curse the country. Congress had, after months of investigation, consideration, and comparison of notes, settled the policy elaborated in the Military Reconstruction Bill. That bill had no father; it was made up of contributions from several quarters. It seemed to him that the great hand of God, which had been visible during the last seven years of struggling, had moulded and shaped and framed that great measure. Since its passage the mightiest change had taken place in the acts and conduct of the people of the South. No murder of a colored man had been reported to the Bureau for weeks; and some thought this was owing to the military power embodied in that bill. He did not impute the change to that, but to the fact that it put into the hands of the black man the ballot for the protection of his life, liberty, and property. Addressing himself, then, to the colored people, he said that this whole community, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, was to be divided into two great political organizations—on the one side those who still believed in human slavery, and on the other those who believed in the freedom of all men. He saw before him to-day a great throng of emancipated bondmen. He might not say to which political party he expected them to go; there was but one party to which they could go. Their principles would lead them to co-operate with those men who had fought the battle for a united country. (Some cheers and one "no" from the colored people.) He wanted them to understand then that he was opposed to a black man's party or to a white man's party, but that he was in favor of every man going just where his principles led him. If black men were in favor of their own emancipation, their own suffrage, their own citizenship, they would stand by and with those men who had carried the flag and kept step to the music of human elevation. (Cheers.) But, above all things, they were to entertain no feeling of hatred or revenge towards any portion of the people among whom they lived. (A colored man—"We all understand that.") The prejudices and passions growing out of the great conflict through which this country had passed ought to be forgotten and buried deep; and he wanted them and everybody else to understand another thing, and that was that no power on earth could ever take from them their freedom, their citizenship, or the ballot. (Cheers.) Addressing himself again to the white Virginians, he said he wanted every man who had been compromised by the Rebellion, who now was ready to accept the new doctrines and to stand by the country in the future to join the party to which he properly belonged, and to act politically with those men who adhered to the ideas, the measures and the policy which he had been discussing. If there were any present who adopted the heresy of secession—the most contemptible dogma, intellectually, that ever disgraced humanity—but who in the smoke of battle, had seen that illusion disappear, and who now believed in the old flag and in the policy of the freedom and elevation of all classes, he invited them to plant themselves right square on that platform of principles. If there were any disfranchised by the Constitutional amendment they could still lend their voice and influence in favor of compliance with the conditions imposed, and they would demonstrate by such patriotic and unselfish conduct that their disabilities ought to be removed, and they would be speedily removed. If the men who believed what he stated here to-day would stand right up and take their places they could carry the Commonwealth of Virginia by a large majority, and control its policy for years.

Major Lee, who had introduced Senator Wilson, came forward again and discoursed for an hour or more with the negroes, reminding them that he and they had grown up together, played together, fished together, occasionally fought each other, and were good friends generally. ("Oh, yes," said a black man, with a familiar gesture; "but you shut the school door in our faces.") Major Lee protested that he had done nothing of the kind; but the laugh and the decision were against him. He reminded them that Hunnicutt, in whom they had such confidence, had, before the war, opposed the building of a church for colored people in Fredericksburg, and that the people of that city, against whom this same Hunnicutt was now stirring up the negroes to hostility, had deeded a church on credit. He also informed them that Massachusetts was the first State to engage in the slave trade and the last to give it up; that Fred Douglass could not get a seat in the New York Constitutional Convention, and that the people of Rochester would not allow Fred Douglass' son-in-law, John Sprague, to keep a hack for hire.

A smart, bright looking mulatto named William Lucas, who teaches a colored school in Gordonsville, came forward and made a short, sensible speech, advising the men of his race to vote for those whom they knew to be their friends, and not for those who would put the handcuffs on them again if they had the power.

Senator Wilson came forward to answer some points made by Major Lee. He declared his belief that nineteen-twentieths of the colored voters would vote for the men who had secured to them their liberties. A white man in the crowd asked Mr. Wilson in reference to confiscation. Mr. Wilson replied that if the Southern States refused to settle the question on the basis of equal rights and justice confiscation might come. He would not say that it would come; but he would say that if they accepted the Constitutional amendment, reconstructed their State Governments, and elected men to Congress who could honestly take the oath, they had heard the last of this matter of confiscation.

At the close of the speaking, Dr. Terrill proposed three cheers for Senator Wilson, to which the colored people responded heartily. Senator Wilson is to speak in this city to-morrow, in compliance with a written request to that effect by Governor Pierpont and many members of the State Legislature, which is now in session. His object appears to be to encourage the formation of a new party in this State, to be composed chiefly of members of the old Whig party, and to be sustained by the colored vote, which is expected to be cast as a unit. The absence of John Minor Botts from the meeting at Orange yesterday occasioned some remarks.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Important Order of General Sickles.

General Sickles has issued the following order providing for the establishment of a Provost Court for the trial of freedmen accused of crimes other than murder, arson, or rape:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18.—1. It having become apparent that justice to freedmen cannot be obtained in the Civil Courts within the military post of Aiken, S. C., consisting of Edgefield and Barnwell Districts, a Provost Court is hereby established at the post of Aiken, S. C., to consist of First Lieutenant William Stone, 45th United States Infantry, presiding, together with Second Lieutenant Edward P. Doherty, 5th United States Cavalry, and A. Ramsay, Esq., of Edgefield District, S. C., associates.

2. The Court shall have jurisdiction of any case to which a person of color is a party, except murder, arson, and rape. Sentences imposing fines exceeding $100, or imprisonment exceeding two months, will not be executed until approved at these headquarters. The Court will carefully observe the requirements of General order No. 10, current series, from these headquarters.

3. The Provost Court may, upon application of any person of color sued or proceeded in any civil court of Edfield or Barnwell District, order the transfer of case to the Provost Court.

4. The proceedings of the Court in each case will be forwarded to the Post Commander for revision and approval; appeals to these headquarters from the decision of the Post Commander will not be considered unless accompanied by printed arguments of the parties or their counsel.

5. The compensation of the civilian Judge or Judges will be $4 a day; the Court may employ a clerk at a compensation not exceeding $3 a day, and purchase stationery. All the expenses of the Court must be paid out of the funds accruing from fines and costs paid by parties tried before it.

6. At the end of each month a return of all fines and expenditures, with vouchers, will be made by the Court to the Post Commander, and by him forwarded to these headquarters.

7. So much of General Orders No. 102, Department of the South, 24, 30, 38, 49, 55, 59, and 68, Department of South Carolina, series of 1865, General Orders No. 7 and 37, Department of South Carolina, and Circular No. 2, Department of the South, series of 1868, as does not conflict with this order, is still in force.

By command of Major-General D. E. Sickles.

Captain Third A. D. and A. A. A. G.

Official:—ALEXANDER MOORE, Aid-de-Camp.

Tennessee—The Congressional Field.

The following nominations of candidates for Congress have been made thus far:—Fourth District, Edmund Cooper, conservative; Sixth District, David H. Kunn, radical; John W. Leftwich, conservative. In the Fifth District the radical nomination is being actively contended for by the friends of the Hon. John Trimble and Judge Lawrence; and Messrs. Stokes and Hawkins will probably be candidates for re-election in the Third and Seventh Districts.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Hancock's Expedition Out of Forage at Fort Larned—Eleven Thousand Warriors Ready for War—Move of General Augur with Six Thousand Men from Fort Phil Kearny—Arrival of General Sherman at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 20.—Advices from the Plains state that General Hancock's expedition is at Fort Larned, unable to move, the supply of forage being exhausted, and there being no grass. The animals were suffering greatly. About eleven thousand warriors are encamped on Tongue river, midway between Fort Phil Kearny and Fort C. F. Smith, waiting for the grass before commencing hostilities. General Augur will soon move from Fort Phil Kearny with a strong force, composed of the 2d Cavalry, and the 18th, 27th, 12th, 20th, and 19th Infantry, in all about six thousand men. Troops are constantly arriving, and being sent West as rapidly as possible. General Sherman arrived to-day from Omaha.

Matters in Louisville and Vicinity—Easter.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—The body of an unknown woman was found in the suburbs of this city yesterday. It appears that as she was crossing a fence her bonnet-string caught and strangled her to death.

A rabid dog was killed here yesterday, and a general slaughter of canines has commenced.

The Young Men's Christian Association propose to raise by subscription $20,000 to establish rooms and provide a library.

Easter was observed in this city to-day by the churches of all denominations, with wonderful unanimity. Rev. W. A. Smith, an eminent divine of St. Louis, preached to a large congregation at the Walnut Street Methodist Church to-night.

Half a dozen daring burglars, supposed to be from Cincinnati, opened several establishments in New Albany, Ind., on Friday night. Two of them were discovered by the police in the yard of a bank cashier. Upon attempting their arrest they were fired upon, and Policeman Jones was wounded. One of the burglars, named Harris, was shot in the leg by Policeman McBarron, and captured.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—Noon.—The steamer Chicago, Captain Harris, from New York on the 10th instant, arrived at this port yesterday.

Intelligence has been received here that the bark Annie Ramsey, Captain Phillips, from New York on the 8th of March, for Bristol, England, has been abandoned at sea. No date or other particulars are given.

On account of the continuance of the Easter holidays, the markets are generally closed.

Cotton is very irregular, and the quotations are merely nominal; middling uplands are quoted on the street at about 11d. Corn firm at 43s. 9d.

LONDON, April 22—Noon.—The stock board and markets here are all closed.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 20.—The steamer Thomas Appold, from Norfolk, bound to Boston, touched here this morning, and took on board a large number of iron gun-carriages, which were made at the arsenal here, and consigned to Fort Warren, Boston harbor. The manufacture of these iron gun-carriages keeps a large force of mechanics in constant employment, and requires the attention of several officers of the ordnance department, besides a very great expenditure in procuring the wrought-iron plates and rails. The rails are obtained by contract, principally from Buffalo, New York, and the iron plates from the different foundries in the North.

In reality, however, the carriages and chasses are merely put together at this Arsenal, and the freight alone on the material for their manufacture, which is heavy and difficult to handle, amounts to no inconsiderable figure. In consequence, the cost of each gun-carriage, with its chassis, by the time it is ready for shipment to any fortification in the country, realizes a pretty heavy sum; but, notwithstanding this fact, they are being rapidly shipped off and taking the place of the antique and cumbersome wooden patterns so long in use. It was rumored some days since, that the Arsenal would be closed until the investigation of some iron contracts was made by General Butler and other members of a committee appointed by Congress to examine into the expenditures of the Ordinance Department, but no such action has yet been taken, and it is hardly likely any such is desired by the Government.

The Freedmen's Bureau also shipped on the Appold a party of *some* fifty colored people, *en route* to Boston, where situations and employment as waiters and servants in hotels and private families have been provided for them by the agents of the Bureau. The depopulation of the negroes on the Peninsula is taking place at a very encouraging rate, through the exertions of the energetic officers of the Bureau. Many of them of all classes are departing for the North, and to other counties of the State, where they may be able to obtain something more than a meagre subsistence.

The farmers and landholders in the counties of the peninsula are gradually beginning to appreciate the real status of the race, and are not backward in offering them assistance in securing work and farming the lands which they have rented. This liberal spirit, fostered by the wise policy of Gen. Armstrong, the superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs in this district, begins to be more apparent. And it is acknowledged, even by all of the former bitter Rebels, who proudly cherished their hatred towards the negro, that it is only by their education and proper culture the desired end of peace and tranquility can be secured.

The disturbances among the land-owners and the colored tenants are growing constantly less every day, and the agricultural prospects this season of those engaged in farming, both white and colored, look far more hopeful and encouraging than even the most sanguine had reason to expect. The negroes are being gradually impressed with the mistaken idea of being self dependent, and with the stoppage of rations, which was commenced last October, the strongest incentives to work and provide for themselves, without the assistance of the Freedmen's Bureau, have thus been created, and, fortunately, with a very gratifying effect.

In the former administration of the Freedman's Bureau, the negroes naturally looked forward to their regularly issued rations, with an assurance of being comfortably provided for as far as the inner man was concerned, and in many cases the Government farms and confiscated lands were neglected thereafter, but now this order of things has been very perceptibly changed, and yet they are as tractable, and far happier, than under the old regime. Those supposed to be conversant with the character of the Peninsular colored population predicted that riots and general starvation and disturbances would ensue when their rations were stopped by the Government.

These have, curiously enough, been dissipated long ago, and now furnish evidence of the unjust policy which characterized the indiscriminate rations adopted by its officers when the Bureau first came into existence. The work of regenerating and improving the negro population is actively being pushed forward by General Armstrong and his assistants, and in the near future there will be great reason to rejoice among the white population of the Peninsula at the prospect that their wealth and social status will be placed upon the same conditions as they hold in their normal attitude in the North.

A spirited game of base ball, the first match of the season, was played in the Fortress this afternoon, between the first nine of the 3d U. S. Artillery and Fortress Monroe Clubs. The former club, after a strongly contested innings, won the match by a handsome score.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The Mayor and City Controller have arranged with the National Bank of the State of Missouri for a temporary loan of $600,000, which will enable the city to pay the interest due on her bonds in June, July, and August, and also meet all their obligations. This loan was considered necessary by the change of the law in assessments, by which the city now receives the tax in November, instead of June, as heretofore. The State banks are all made the agents of the city for the sale of bonds and deposition of the city funds.

The Fenians serenaded General Pile on Saturday night, in compliment of his advocacy of the resolutions of sympathy for the struggling Irish passed at the late session of Congress. The General responded in an eloquent speech in favor of universal freedom.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—The second period of the present term of this Court commenced this morning.

In the case of Conklin vs. Adams, before reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $39,920. John C. Bullit and Geo. Junkin, Esqrs., for plaintiff; and Thomas Elwell and George Earl, Esqrs., for defendant.

William J. Byrnes vs. the Schuylkill Centre Coal Company. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff $794.56.

William McAleer vs. Andrew S. McMurray, *et al.* An action to recover for stocks in the Olive Branch Oil Company, alleged to have been sold by defendant to plaintiff by means of fraudulent representations. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Weld & Minor vs Twells, Kibby & Co. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—George Peters vs. Frederick Rogers. An action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—The new venire of jurors was returned and called this morning, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, April 22, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107¼, no change; and 6s of 1881 at 109¼, no change; 109¼ was bid for old 5-20s; 98¾ for 10-40s; and 105¼@106 for June and August 7·30s. City loans were rather dull; the new issue sold at 100¼, a slight decline.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50¼, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 130¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 57, no change; 56½ was bid for Minehill; 32¼ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 26½ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third, 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 28 for Spruce and Pine, 13 for Hestonville, 30 for Green and Coates, 28 for Girard College, and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 136 was bid for First National; 107½ for Fourth National; 106 for Sixth National; 103½ for Seventh National; 225 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 56½ for Girard; 68½ for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53¾, an advance of ¼; and Morris Canal at 65½, no change. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138¼; 11 A. M., 137¾; 12 M., 138⅜; 1 P. M., 138⅝, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 6s, '81, cp. c. 109⅝
$500 U S 7-30s, Jy. 2d. 105⅛
$2400 Pa 6s, 3d series. 101¾
$1000 Pa 5s '68. 97⅞
$200 City 6s, New. 100¼
$600 do. New. 100¼
$100 do. New. 100¼
$2000 C & A 6s, '89. 85. 98
$2000 do. 98
$2000 do. 85. 98
$1000 Ch & Del 6s. 85w 93
$1000 Union Cl Bs. 22
400 sh St Nich Cl. 1

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2500 5-20s '65, cp. Jy. 107⅝
$1000 U S 10-40s, cp. 98⅛
$4000 Pa 6s, 2d series. 101¾
$1000 do. '58, '68. 97¾
$5000 Sch N 6s, '82. 77
25 sh Union P R. 40½
5 sh Leh N stk. 53¾
24 do. 53¾

100 sh Read R. 50¼
100 do. c. 50¼
200 do. is. 50¾
200 do. b10. 50⅝
100 do. 50¾
100 do. 50¼
100 do. b30. 50¼
300 do. b30. 50¾
2 sh Morris Cnl. 65½
4 sh Cam & Am. 130⅝
10 sh Leh V R. 57
100 sh Pa R. opg & in. is 56⅞

20 sh Leh V R. 57
20 do. 57
5 sh Pa R. c&s. 56¾
100 sh Read R. b30. 50¼
100 do. b10. 50⅛
200 do. s10. 50¼
100 do. s5. 50¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2500 5-20s '65, Jy. cp. 107⅝
$50 U S 7-30s, Au. c. 106
$500 City 6s, munic. 100¾

$100 City 6s, New. 100¼
$400 do. New. 100¼
$400 do. New. 100¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109¼; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1864, 108¼@108¾; do., 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97¼@97½; do. 7·30s, August, 105¾@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105⅜@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118⅝@119¼; do., July, 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do., Aug. 1864, 117⅛@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do., Dec., 1864, 115⅛@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113@113⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 112@112⅛; do., September, 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do., October, 1865, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 138¼@138⅝. Silver, 133@134½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 22.—The Flour Market is devoid of spirit to-day, there being no inquiry except from the home consumers, yet holders manifest no disposition to accept lower figures. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $9@10, extras at $10@11·25, Northwestern extra family at $11·75@14·25, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@18, California at $16·50@17, and St. Louis at $17 @21·50. Rye Flour is selling at $8·35@8·50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is no falling off in the demand for prime Wheat, but owing to the paucity of the receipts and stocks the transactions are limited. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3·20@3·40, and California at $3·40. Rye ranges from $1·65 to $1·68 ₱ bushel. The offerings of Corn are light. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow, in the cars, at $1·25@1·26, and 6000 bushels, afloat, at $1·26. Oats are quiet. Sales of Pennsylvania 74@75c.

In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $46 per ton.

Whisky—The contraband article is scarce, and commands $1·00@1·80 ₱ gallon.

Philadelphia Cattle Maket.

MONDAY, April 22.—Beef Cattle were in good demand this week, at full prices. 1250 head arrived and sold at from 17½@18½c. for extra; 16@17c. for fair to good, and 12@15c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

40 head Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 17@18.
55 " A. Christy & Bro., Lanc. co., 9@10, gross.
24 " A Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 7@8, gross.
50 " P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@9½, gross.
87 " P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 17@18.
65 " Jas. S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 16@18.
75 " Jas. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@9½, grs.
40 " E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 18@18.
93 " Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 17@18.
132 " Martin Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 16@18¼.
75 " Mooney & Smith, Penna. 15@18¼.
23 " T. Mooney & Bro., Lan'r co. 8½@9¼.
33 " H. Chain, Lancaster co., 15@16¼.
65 " Frank & Shomberg, Chester co., 15@16.
56 " Hope & Co., Chester county, 16@17½.
20 " S. Dry foos & Co., Lan'r co., 8@10, gross.
60 " D. Smith, Pennsylvania, 9@10, gross.
75 " H. Miller, Lancaster co., 9@11, gross.

Sheep were in good demand at an advance; 5000 head sold at 7½@8c. for clipped, and 9@10c. ₱ pound, gross, for wool Sheep, as to condition.

Cows were higher; 150 head sold at $50@85 for Springers, and $70@120 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

Hogs were dull and rather lower; 3000 head sold at the different yards at from $10@11·50 ₱ 100 pounds, net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....76 | 2 P. M.....83

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Mary, Moore, Havana, Workman & Co.
Brig E. Ashcraft, Quirk, Londonderry, do.
Brig Nunes, Ackley, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, Thomaston, do.
Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Schr Tennessee, Casey, Milton, J. McDonald.
Schr Trace, Ireland, Millville, W. Rowland & Co.
Str W. Whilden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Madonna, Holmes, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, 5 days from Providence, with mdse. to captain.
Schr E. Richardson, Thompson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to Perot, Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 21st inst.
Steamship Peruvian, Glover, hence for Liverpool, sailed from Fortress Monroe 20th inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 17th inst.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, hence, was discharging at St. Jago de Cuba 2d inst.
Barque Angenora, for Philadelphia, via Sagua, at Matanzas 11th inst.
Barque Lena Thurlow, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Portland, at Matanzas 11th inst.
Barque Savannah, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Hazard, for Philadelphia in 8 days, at Manzanilla 1st inst.
Brig Kate Stewart, Paddock, hence, at Rio Janeiro 16th ult.
Brig H. Leeds, Whitmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 12th inst.
Brig Let Her Be, Hyland, was at Barbados 30th ult.
Brig Princeton, Wells, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr Leonard Myers, Hicks, for New York, at Rio Janeiro 26th inst.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, hence for Trinidad, was passed 11th inst., lat 27 10, lon. 70.
Schr Sparkling Sea, hence, at Norwich 17th inst.
Schr Gampa, Johnson, hence, at Barbados 30th ult.
Schrs G. Taulane, Adams; M. Haley, Haley; and A. E. Valentine, Bayles, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr D. Holmes, Hayward, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 17th inst.
Schr E. A. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Newburyport 17th inst.
Schr J. C. McShane, Stephenson, hence, at Norfolk 18th inst.
Schrs Jane Maria, Jone, and S. L. Crocker, Prosprey, hence, at Dighton 19th inst.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Fall River 19th inst.
Schr H. E. Dodge, Freeman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.
Schr Susan, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 18th inst.
Schrs Nightingale, Beebe; W. Collyer, Taylor; H. W. Benedict, Case; and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 22.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, from Southampton 9th inst.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The New Territory.

The statements that an expedition of exploration to Russian America is being organized at the State Department are premature and erroneous. The treaty of cession, though ratified by the United States, has not yet been ratified by Russia. The cession, therefore, is an incomplete proceeding, and to explore the Territory at present, would, therefore, be in every way improper, besides being discourteous to Russia.

Senator Sumner is engaged in writing out his speech in executive session on the Russian treaty for publication.

Vacant Offices.

There are not more than twenty official vacancies left over by the Senate. Most of these are Post Offices and Internal Revenue offices in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It is held by the President that under the tenure of office bill, the Post Offices unprovided for by the Senate are closed.

Universal Suffrage in the North.

Senator Sumner has written a letter for publication on his bill establishing universal suffrage at the North.

The July Meeting.

There seems to be no expectation on the part of members of Congress of a July session, and most of them have made other arrangements for the occupation of their time.

The Senate Adjournment—Numerous Offices Unfilled—The Mediation Resolutions.

Yesterday was a quiet, uneventful day in the National Capital. The Senate having adjourned, the office-hunters fixed or unfixed, the lobbyists gone home, the lull about the Capitol, hotels, and public places is very refreshing.

The Senate on Saturday had dwindled down to less than a quorum, and adjourned *sine die* without filling all the vacancies, which, with two exceptions, are in the West, thus leaving nine offices without Postmasters in Illinois, and one in Pennsylvania—the latter believed to be Milton—and four or five vacancies in the offices of Internal Revenue in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. No Consul General at Havana was confirmed under the Tenure of Office act. The vacancies cannot be filled, as they could previous to the passage of the law, by the President during the recess of Congress. It is said that Charles S. Abell was confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, after having once been rejected for the same office. Alexander Cummings having been confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of the State, leaves the Governorship of Colorado vacant.

The last hours of the Senate, it will be noticed, were devoted to the humane work of attemping mediation in Mexican and European affairs. Sumner, Henderson, and Johnson each had a resolution proposing friendly interference, or rather advice, to unhappy Mexico; but each met the same fate, namely, to lay on the table.

The resolution of Senator Johnson, advising and requesting the President to offer to the contending parties in Mexico the friendly mediation of the United States, which was offered in open Senate Saturday, is precisely the same as the one submitted in executive session on the 16th instant, and which had been confidentially printed.

Senator Cole broached a new topic when he offered a resolution for mediation between France and Prussia. The idea is not regarded favorably here among people in general. There is a feeling that the United States can very well let Europe severely alone, but that it would be proper and well timed to adopt some plan of mediation in the affairs of the much shaken and perpetually disturbed Mexican republic.

Probability of No Quorum in July.

The *Chronicle* of to-day says:—When the Senate adjourned the impression seemed to be almost universal that there would be no quorum in either House on the 3d of July next. The feeling between the Senators and the Executive was so comparatively cordial, and the intelligence from the South promising submission to the terms of reconstruction so auspicious, that very few doubted that the great measures of Congress had anticipated and foreclosed all chance of difficulty and dissension.

The Case of Jeff. Davis—A Rumor Contradicted.

The statement which obtained general publicity a few days ago that Attorney-General Stanbery had said to District Attorney L. H. Chandler that the case of Jeff. Davis must be disposed of at the coming May term, is authoritatively denied. The Attorney-General has given no such instructions to Mr. Chandler, and it is probable that Mr. Davis will be permitted to continue his lessons in painting unmolested for some time longer.

From the West—General Hancock's Indian Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The *Democrat's* special correspondent with General Hancock's Indian expedition, gives an account of a council held at Fort Larned on the 12th inst., between General Hancock and fifteen Cheyenne chiefs.

The Council amounted to nothing; only a part of the chiefs of the tribe was in attendance and those present gave but an equivocal reply to General Hancock's speech to them.

The next day General Hancock moved towards the Cheyenne camps, and when about half-way, was met by over three hundred chiefs and warriors, who protessed peace; but that night the whole tribe abandoned the village, leaving their wigwams, but taking everything of value. General Custer's command was sent in pursuit, but had not returned when the letter closed. The indications point to a confederation between the Cheyennes and the Sioux for evil purposes. General Hancock intended to burn the Cheyennes' village on the 14th.

Burning of the New York and Erie Elevator at Buffalo.

From the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday we gather the following particulars of the destruction by fire of the New York and Erie Elevator in that city, early on the morning of that day:—

The elevator, which was owned by George W. Tiffi, and was leased for a term of eight years to Cyrus Clarke, A. J. Holt, O. L. Nims, and others, contained about 140,000 bushels of grain, owned by these and other parties.

The grain is all damaged. The building is a mass of ruins, though the tower and fragmentary portions of the walls remain. The origin of the fire, which was first discovered in the tower, is unknown, but it is not probable that it was the work of an incendiary. We incline to the opinion that it was occasioned by spontaneous combustion, as the elevator, after having been idle all winter, was started yesterday for the first time, unloading, during the day and evening, the Golden West. Work was stopped at 9 o'clock, and everything was at that time reported as cool and safe.

There were stored in the elevator, as nearly as can be ascertained, between 138,000 and 140,000 bushels of grain, composed for the most part of corn and oats, together with a small quantity of rye. This grain, though all more or less damaged, is by no means spoiled. A great part of it has been wet by water from the engines; much of it has fallen into the creek, while large quantities have fallen with the walls, becoming partially burned and badly smoked. Competent and prominent insurance men, however, give it as their opinion that a salvage of 25 per cent. will be effected.

The elevator building entire was valued at $75,000, on which there is an insurance to the amount of $59,000.

In addition to the elevator, Mr. Tiffi's private office is considerably char

constitute "the things not known now, but which the redeemed shall know hereafter." That glory, the "seat with Jesus in His throne," the "power over the nations," "the white stone, in which a new name is written," which no man knoweth, saving him that receiveth it," the "clothing in white raiment," promised to him that overcometh;" all which is the accompaniment of being "like Jesus," because seeing Him as He is." This is salvation. Of course, from all this the soul shuts out forever and ever. Again, to lose the soul, is to be left to the full control of sin and sinful passions. In this life, and within range of spiritual agencies, a check is upon the evil forces which trouble and corrupt man. And even now the contemplative mind shudders, as it looks upon sin's ravages and the work of the passions it fosters. Ave, the sinner himself abhors himself and his kind, at the slightest view afforded by the light of Divine truth upon his or her ways. Look, how souls sink into debauchery! Behold the murderous hand raised against a brother's life! See the peace of households broken, the prospects of communities ruined; misery and desolations brought upon people. This is sin's work, while bridled by the influences which Heaven keeps alive and employed to resist its action! But when "lost," is finally said of the soul, the reins are thrown upon sin's neck. And like a maddened courser, it rushes the being on, from degree to higher degree of reckless wickedness, until blasphemy and shameless riot in corruption foul become its fiendish pleasure, its diabolical pastime.

Again, to lose the soul is to be consigned to the eternal companionship of devils and wicked men. "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels!" is the sentence the righteous Judge will pronounce. What a spectacle does this present! Capacities that might adorn an angel's sphere, eternally to be engaged in consorting with devils! Oh! degradation, how deep! Oh! shame, how debased! And yet, this is what "lost" means when spoken of the soul.

And lastly, all this is named "eternal punishment!" Ay, this brings up to our view a holy Almighty rendering, "according to deeds," unto them that are contentious and do not obey the truth, but obey unrighteousness, indignation, and wrath, tribulation and anguish, upon every soul of man that doeth evil!" The rich man, in hell's torments, pleading in vain for the relief a single drop of water could afford, is the picture our Lord gives us of a lost soul. Those torments, that refusal of relief are not accidents. That grief is "fixed!" They are the penalties of which all men are warned as attached to disobedience! They are the "condemnation" carried into effect which is adjudged upon those who "believe not on the name of the only begotten Son of God!" They are "the wrath of God abiding," which is the declared portion of unbelievers! They are all written in the great statute book as the determined wages of sin, which must be rendered by a holy Lawgiver in vindication of His own truth, authority, power, and righteousness! They are the staple of the warnings to men to "flee for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us" in the Gospel. Deliverance from them, and from the sins which constitute the transgressions that make them necessary, is the salvation of the soul, which Jesus secures to believers in Him. "Lost," then, spoken of the soul, is condemnation, in full effect, in the torments of hell!

Here is the gain and the loss. The former not underestimated; the latter not magnified! Here is the lap of the flesh filled with the things that gratify sense; the immortal soul, starved and thrown into perdition! The treasuries of this world open to full possession for twenty, forty, seventy years. The brilliant faculties of the soul, given to an eternity to the adversary, whose fiendish joy will be to gloat over the magnificent ruins at his feet! The enjoyment of the pompous paraphernalia of time's rich equipage; of the gay round of time's expensive pleasures; of the glowing pageantry of time's weighty honors; and the endurance of the debasing corruptions, the despicable shame, the agonizing remorse of hell, forever! "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" What is the verdict of this assembly? Does any profit appear? Is it not, with all the gain, all loss? What, that the world can give, will compensate for that mountain pile of godless associations, corrupting employments, shameful relations, tormenting experiences, which shall, at the instance of Divine righteous, oppress the whole being, forever and forever? Who would share a murderer's cell, wear a murderer's character, before beloved friends, a single day, at the price a world can afford? What, then, will compensate for an eternal residence and identification with murderers, and liars, and blasphemers, and whoremongers, and drunkards, and thieves, and devils? Yet, this is the inevitable portion of the lost soul! Now, our subject presses the question, "The world, or your own soul, which? Which shall be made your first, your urgent care, and engage your life's energies?" I address some already some distance on in life's pursuits; some just entering life's toilsome and momentous career; some, perhaps, no farther gone than meditating what to pursue. Has our question come with any of its proper force before your mind? Has it wrought any effective influence in determining who shall especially claim your regard, and engage your powers as life's ultimate aim? If it has, give its solemn admonition heed, and let nothing stand between you and your soul's salvation. If it has not, now give it place in your heart, never to be driven away. And listen to me while I strive to urge you to the business of securing your soul's blessedness, as the first that should engage your attention.

I will ask you only to note that our Lord implies here, that to make the world and its gains your especial pursuit, is to lose your own soul! This world is styled the realm of the great adversary. Friendship of it is styled enmity with God. All who are styled "Children of wrath," and "Dead in trespasses and sins," are said to "Walk according to the course of this world." And our blessed Saviour, besides saying, "My kingdom is not of this world," declared that His redeemed ones "Are not of this world, even as He is not of this world." Now, it is easy to see that, to make this world the special object of pursuit, is to put the affections and apply the energies just where lies the ban of the Almighty; because it is to cultivate friendship with His enemies, and to take the course of antagonism to His Beloved Son; not to speak of the allegiance to the "Prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience," which must be rendered. Besides, the soul is naturally lost, and it can be saved only by strictly following the Divine prescription. But the pursuit of the world is the neglect of that prescription, and the soul is left thereby in its condemnation. What now does the pursuit of the world become but the patient, energetic strife to make Almighty God your enemy? What but labor to fasten more and more securely that condemnation which lies against every man in his natural state? Nay, what but toil to provoke God, to hasten the imposition of His penalty? Nay, what is it but faithfully spending this life in forging chains, building a prison, and "treasuring up wrath" for your eternity; every day's labor adding to the darkness and shame and pain of your miserable future? Oh, there is no safety in seeking this world, save in full subserviency to the interests of the soul, which, by-the-way, are indissolubly linked with the glory of the Redeemer's kingdom. For all the world can give is of no real worth, save as it is sanctified by the accompanying smile of Him whose grace gives the only substantial possession in its provisions for the eternal welfare of the soul.

What, then, is your decision? Will you spend this life in attaining that which will "perish with the using," and so have nothing to take with you when you enter that eternity where mistakes cannot be rectified and needs cannot be supplied? Can you deliberately labor to feed and clothe and amuse the flesh for a limited time, and send your spirit, starved, naked, distressed, into an eternity of destiny only? Can you consent to barter your immortal spirit, and those splendid provisions made by a gracious Redeemer for its eternal honor and dignity and happiness, for that which goes into dust when the soul feels its poverty most? Who regards not Esau with disdain, as he sells his birthright for a mess of potage? Yet what was that transaction besides his, who forfeits a title to eternal glory with Jesus Christ for a mess of worldly show and parade and indulgence? What, then, is the only truly wise decision? What but that the soul's salvation shall be first secured? The Redeemer's kingdom and His righteousness be made the first, the chiefest care? This, on the authority of that Redeemer Himself, is the only way of wisdom not mercy, but of safety. We say, first secured. For the intention at some future time to seek the soul's salvation, only makes the matter worse. This involves preference for the world, superior valuation of its gifts, and an underestimate of spiritual good. It is being willing to risk the loss of your soul, while you are bent on that which you cannot keep, when you most need something. For, oh! how many opportunities to die and go to your account lie between this and that promised future! Ah! a fire is raging! It has reached the premises next you. Already your own roof is smoking. You go deliberately to yonder saloon, first, to enjoy the festivities there, and then you will come to rescue your effects and your family. What! do you stare, and say, absurd? Aye, truly absurd! Your first care is to save what belongs to you, and what is your affection's life. Yet, is not this the English of the intention in the future to seek your soul's salvation? Look! Does not Jesus say, "Condemned already?" and does He not say, "To-day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts?" Your "intention," however, says, "After an insatiate desire is satisfied with the unsubstantial, nay, desire-begetting gewgaws of this fading world, I'll seek to remove the danger from my soul, through the propitiation for sin." Your house you will seek to save from burning first. Your dear ones you will rescue from danger first. You are wise! You are human! But what of "Mansions in the Father's house," offered, but sliding farther and farther from your grasp? What of heavenly society, and heavenly home comforts, and reigning with Jesus, all promised on immediate seeking only! Oh, how this, your intention, pleases your deadly foe! It is proof to him that his delusion is a success and your poor soul his surest prey! Yes, it is proof that you are willing to reject Him who "gave His life a ransom" that He might offer you salvation! It is proof that you will risk putting Him to the necessity of His only other alternative, which is to keep to Himself the life He would give you, and allot to you the death you choose! My dear friends: the soul saved by faith in Jesus, and all is safe. You then are in the keeping of Him who has said "I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my hand." And the soul lost all is lost! Then you are "fallen into the hands of the living God!" And you know, then, it is true, "Our God is a consuming fire!" Then Jesus sustains the only relation of "Righteous Judge!" and he has but one thing to do, pass the irrevocable sentence of the law, that never releases! And no period affords any security of saving the soul but now. To-morrow has no promises. The future is full of contingencies. No one can turn them to your eternal account but Jesus, made your surety and your advocate by your own act. What, then, is your decision? "The world or your own soul, which?"

I cannot conclude without admonishing this association that our subject presents to you the work which should be made your specialty. And that is to promote the spiritual and eternal interests of your membership, and to strive after the spiritual benefit of this community. Your name is "Christian" Your chosen sphere of labor and influence, "young men." I then impose nothing strange upon you. I ask you only to fulfil your mission. Your immediate sphere is one promising rich results. You work upon the future hope of Church and State. Success will advance the interests most valuable to the souls of men. As you build up the Church of God, you enlarge the area of "peace, good will to men." And it will work largely our country's peace, and integrity, and greatness. Fulfil your mission, and you furnish men of stable principles to take the helm of the ship of state. Only make the Master's will your authority, His doctrines your wisdom, His example your model, and then His blessing, in its varied influence and its bounteous bestowments to body and spirit, will be your reward.

INSTALLATION OF REV. R. H. ALLEN.

SERMON BY REV. FRANK R. ROBBINS—IMPRESSIVE EXERCISES IN THE OLD PINE STREET CHURCH.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening Old Pine Street Church was filled to overflowing, the occasion being the installation of the new pastor, Rev. R. H. Allen. The services throughout were solemn and impressive, and will long be remembered by those who partictpated. The exercises were opened by the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, by Rev. Dr. Shepherd. The hymn was sung commencing:—

"Go, preach my Gospel," saith the Lord,—
"Bid the whole earth my grace receive;
He shall be saved who trusts my word;
He shall be damned who don't believe."

Rev. Robert Adair then offered a prayer.

SERMON BY REV. FRANK L. ROBBINS.

Mr. Robbins delivered a sermon from the text:—

"The truth as it is in Jesus."—*Ephesians* iv, 31.

The human mind is organized with reference to truth. The soul is formed for truth, as the eye is formed for light. God has made us with faculties of knowing, believing, discovering, investigating, and combining truth. Absolute, universal truth is to the soul what water is to the organization of fishes, what air is to the organization of birds and the human being; what food is to the hungry, or light to the eye, or sound to the sense of hearing. The absolute comprehensible truth is in each. Truth is from God; He is the source of all truth. The truth of science, of political institutions and laws, of constitutions, of theologies, and, indeed, all truths, are in their essence only one universal truth.

History crystalizes around the fact of the atonement of Jesus. Ancient prophecies and sacrifices are nothing, except as they stand related to this centre of the religious drama of the world. Ancient history converges to this centre. Modern history receives from this its organizing law through the medium of the atonement. Statesmen must legislate from this standpoint; prophets predict from this standpoint; and the world's history must be interpreted and written, if truth is to be reached and expressed, from this standpoint. All truth, then, stands related to the redemptive idea. Unrelated to this, other truths are nothing in themselves.

He who would enter the kingdom of knowledge and interpret and expound wisely, must take in his hand as a guide the redemptive idea. The entire domain of science is pervaded with the light of the central idea of redemption. Thus interpreted, science will advance the cause of revealed religion, and prove a blessing to the race; but otherwise interpreted, the advocates will not unlikely array themselves in hostility to the Bible, and take the footprints and finger-posts on the highway to skepticism and infidelity.

Christianity does not undertake to teach natural or physical science. It teaches the sublime science of God; it teaches the science of morality, truth, and ethics; it teaches the duty of man included therein; it teaches the science of the soul in relation to truth and virtue, or the science of psychology; it teaches the science of law and government. Ethics and psychology and civil jurisprudence are taught and enforced by Christianity, or, at least, the best materials are furnished them from the Christian Scriptures. If Christianity does not directly, it certainly does indirectly, contribute to advance the triumphs of modern physical science. Science, during the last hundred years, has penetrated every nook and corner in the universe, and gathered her triumphs, her wisdom, her knowledge, from heaven and earth, from rocks and mountains, and air and sea, and yet no geology, nor chemistry, nor astronomy, nor medicine, nor any other of the special sciences, connect the Christian Scriptures with absurdity or error, whenever or wherever they have spoken, as in ten thousand instances they have, of facts and data purely scientific in their character. All this is exceedingly remarkable; and if it be true, then we may conclude the strong probability, at least, of error and shallowness on the part of any disciple of science who affirms that there is a question of conflict between revealed religion and science. Read the works of Locke, Herschel, and the renowned Agassiz, and you will find them not only paying homage to Christianity, but gratefully acknowledging their indebtedness to its inspiration for guidance, and you will find them substantially affirming that to enter the kingdom of science the grand prerequisite is the submissive, childlike character of our Saviour. The equality of human rights has no foundation, except as related to this religious centre. Rulers must be taught that God alone is the governor of all things, and that *all* men have equal obligation to Him and are subjects of His government. All are on probation; all are redeemed by a common Saviour; destined to a common end; equals in the sight of Heaven; that Christ died to redeem *all* men's souls; that God is no respecter of persons; human distinctions in His sight are nothing; the ruling classes must be imbued with the teachings and principles of the Bible, and constrained to give a cordial support to the doctrine of human rights. Without a pervading evangelical influence of the Gospel on them, there cannot be a just administration of the laws of God. It will take away that adamantine foundation of political freedom and the equal rights of men, and society resolves itself at once into despotism; but, on the other hand, connect it with the idea of religion, and make rulers understand their obligations to administer the laws with equal justice, and their voice is even as the voice of God.

The theories of government, the principles of practical science, are incomplete and insufficient unless they are related to Christ. The whole truth of history is Christ in history. Around this centre crystallizes the historic light of the world. All great events which history has recorded in the progress of time are capable of interpretation. All historic problems are capable of solution, only as they are related to the Kingdom of Christ. Men now find a source of better and purer and more refined spiritual equalities, which makes the modern so superior to ancient civilization. Would you find the secret interpretation of modern civilization, so grand, so vast, so far-reaching in its scope, so peculiar to modern times—would you know the cause which has made civil freedom the desire of modern nations, the goal towards which they are tending on the swift foot of progress, you must look to the religion of Jesus Christ and its influence. The law of Christianity requires you to love man and do what you can for him. It built the first hospitals and founded the first institution of charity; and has it not redeemed woman from her degraded state, and almost annihilated infanticide? Has it not elevated their morality and given to the world Christian homes—homes of purity and domestic happiness, which now exist? So, to, with respect to civil freedom. Has civil freedom ever sprung up in this world except in connection with the religious element in man, except as the result of resistance for conscience sake? But for the teachings of Christ there would be no certainty of the soul's immortality; no deep conviction of human accountability. See how different it is when the light of revealed revelation, and of the truth as it is in Jesus, falls upon them. At once the soul is felt to be lost in apostacy and in sin and in ruin. What you before called its misfortunes or its frailties are now considered as the effects of soul-destroying sin. The punishment of sin is certain and terrible. In the teachings of natural theology it is asked, "What shall man's future condition be?" What shall become of us in the illimitable future? No man can primarily pronounce that he is immortal. The very foundations of natural morality must ever be unstable and insecure. The greatest honor a man can have is an infinite and loving Father, before whom he may come and pour out his soul in thanksgiving, adoration, and love. Reconciliation may be effected between God and man, the sinner. The burdened sinner may be changed by the washing of regeneration into the likeness of the saint. The love of God in Christ is manifest in the sweet wonders of the cross. God in Christ reconciles the world to Himself. On no other foundation can men safely build upon than the truth as it is in Jesus. Be persuaded to yield and accept it, we entreat you. Come to the cross! Come and behold Jesus crucified!

INSTALLATION OF THE PASTOR.

Rev. T. J. Shepherd said:—All that are here present doubtless know that the design of this meeting is the installation of Rev. Richard H. Allen into the pastorate of this church. At the recent meeting of the Philadelphia (fourth) Presbytery, the Rev. Mr. Allen was received as a member on letters from the Presbytery of Nashville. At the same meeting of the Presbytery, a call from the Philadelphia Third Church and Congregation for the pastoral services of Mr. Allen was presented, and being found in order, was placed in his hands, and he signified his acceptance of the call. Whereupon it was arranged that his installation as pastor of this church be effected on this, the evening of our assembling according to the order. As presiding minister, and as the organ of the Presbytery, I now proceed to propose to the Rev. Richard H. Allen the questions to which our form of government requires an affirmative response.

Mr. Allen was then asked a number of questions relative to looking to the welfare of the Church and the converting of souls, to which he responded in the affirmative.

The congregation were also asked a number of questions, and by giving an affirmative answer subscribed to sustain the pastor in his endeavors to promote the welfare of the Church of God.

Rev. Dr. Shepherd then proceeded:—And now, in the name and by the authority of the Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery, I solemnly pronounce and declare the Rev. Richard H. Allen to be the regular constituted pastor of the Philadelphia Third Church and Congregation. To impress this people with the solemn relation which has just been effected, the Presbytery have directed that the charge to the pastor shall be made by the Rev. Albert Barnes, and the charge to the people by the Rev. Robert Adair.

CHARGE TO THE PASTOR.

Rev. Mr. Barnes delivered the charge to the pastor substantially as follows:—My brother, you have had experience in the pastoral office, and in preaching the Gospel. I do not come to you to-night to instruct you in relation to its duties. There is nothing in my pastoral life, which has been much longer than yours, that can furnish any very important suggestions in regard to the duties which you are to perform. I shall make very brief reference to the field of labor which you are called here in the providence of God to occupy. It is a very honorable position which you are called to occupy. Your predecessors in this office, for a number of years, have been men whom it would be an honor to successfully imitate.

When I mention the names of Smith, Anderson, and Brainerd, and enumerate their virtues, you will consider it so. The speaker then went on to eulogize the former pastors of the church, and when reference was made to the late Dr. Brainerd many were moved to tears. The life of a city pastor is onerous. He has to attend to the mission work, work in the Sabbath Schools, and labor among the young men of the church. The speaker exhorted the new pastor to have the love of country in his heart; the people of the congregation look to him to be loyal to its flag.

Dr. Barnes continued at some length, detailing the perplexities of a minister in a large city, and exhorting Mr. Allen to have the interests of the Presbyterian Church and his people at heart.

CHARGE TO THE PEOPLE.

Rev. Robert Adair then delivered the charge to the people. He spoke nearly as follows:—It is made my duty to give you a few words of counsel on this occasion. The instalment of a pastor is an interesting service, and it is well on such an occasion to impress on the mind of the minister and people their respective duties in this important relation. It is the only time when the minister is officially reminded of his responsibility as a servant of Christ, and when he is publicly charged, in view of his final account, to be faithful as a watchman and continual as a shepherd, and earnest in the proclamation of the law and counsel of God. This, too, is likely to be the only occasion when the congregation shall be instructed in regard to their duties towards their minister. Brethren of this church, love your minister, be interested in him.

This duty is enforced by the fact that he labors among you. The minister is a laborer and a workman. If he make full proof of his ministry his mind and his heart will always be fully exercised, and his anxiety for your spiritual good will sometimes be a burden almost insupportable. He is to labor among you and for you. He is to instruct you in the great things of God's law. He is to work for the advancement of the Gospel. He is to be zealous for the glory of God, diligent in promoting the purity, and harmony, and efficiency of the church, and earnest in his efforts for the salvation of the perishing. He is to evince affection on all occasions, and perform various kind offices. Never act toward your minister as a man. It gives him the impression that you care not whether he is hopeful or despondent in his work. Never allow him to think that you undervalue his labors among you, and that you think him well compensated for his services. If you do, you cannot prosper by his ministry. If you do, you will place a burden on him that will be insupportable. He takes this office because you have voluntarily called him to it, and because God's spirit and providence clearly indicated this to be his duty. He does not presume by any right of his own to occupy this position. God has called him to it, for in your call he recognizes the call of God; and the Presbytery has constituted him your pastor at your instance. You are never to forget that he is a mediator for Christ, and he is placed here to beseech men to be reconciled to God. The minister may have brilliant gifts and attractive social qualities; he may be learned and eloquent, and for this he will be esteemed; but the Apostle exhorts you to esteem a minister for his works. He who has charge of the temporal welfare of the populace may be engaged in a work of great magnitude, and while he receives his commission from the people, the minister of the Gospel, whose work surpasses his comprehension, receives it from the King of Kings. When he succeeds in reclaiming one soul from sin, there is joy among the angels in heaven. The coronation of an earthly monarch affords angels no special interest. The chief success of your pastor among you will depend, in a great measure, upon the spirit of brotherly love among you. Cultivate this affection. Love one another with pure hearts fervently. Be pure, be good, be of one mind, and the God of love and peace will be with you.

A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. R. H. Allen.

EASTER JOY.

A Discourse Delivered on Easter Sunday, in Trinity M. E. Church, by the Pastor, B. H. Nadal, D. D.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

"The Lord is risen indeed."—*Luke* xxiv, 34.

What a morning for the disciples of Jesus was that of the first Easter! Death had come down like a blight on all their prospects. He whom they had followed and honored as the Messiah had fallen by the hand of treachery and violence, aided by judicial authority. The King of Israel had been accused and put to death as a malefactor. The women of his train had seen Him perish like a criminal on the cross—they had followed Him with hopeless sorrow to the sepulchre to embalm Him. The men of His company were scattered like frightened sheep.

They were ignorant of the nature of their Lord's kingdom. They supposed it had been his aim to set up again the Jewish monarchy with greatly increased magnificence. So deep was their darkness that, when Jesus said, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up:" and again, "The Son of Man must be put to death, and rise again from the dead," His meaning did not dawn upon their souls. They perhaps set these things down among the spiritual mysteries in which their Master so frequently indulged. Death was like a sudden putting out of the lights in a splendid picture gallery. The rising glory of the new Messianic kingdom, in which his friends were to be honored, and his enemies punished, was snuffed out in a moment, and the whole body of the disciples were stunned and left in the dark to grope their way they knew not how or whither. Jesus lay dead and buried. The Roman seal was on His grave, and the guard watched it. A brief career of unheard-of brilliancy, of glorious promise, had apparently ended in dishonor. But who can depict the change which Sunday morning brought? The disciples, male and female, were overwhelmed with disappointment and despair, but they had not lost their love for the Master. Early on Sunday morning, as the sun began to streak the East, Mary Magdalen and the women were at the sepulchre, and so were Peter and John. How could Mary forget the love which forgave so much? How could Peter forget the Lord whom in His extremity he had so basely denied? How could John forget the bosom on which he had so delighted to lean, now cold on the floor of the sepulchre? Here they were, and what strange developments awaited them! The sepulchre is open, the body is gone, the angels are here to utter the magic word, "Risen!" Ay, and most wonderful, Jesus himself appears.

Easter has dawned on the world. From the East the natural sun is just coming up. The East is the land of the morning. Easter is the new morning of the world now dawning out of the Lord's open sepulchre. What palace of king, or temple of wealth or art is so glorious as was the grave that morning! That morning not only came heaven down to earth, but it entered the grave, and sealed, and paved, and wreathed it with celestial glory. And when that word, "He is risen," reached the disciples, one after another, in humble cottage, in market place, in the temple, in Jerusalem, in Bethany, in Nazareth, in Capernaum, what a fog it stirred, what a sense of triumph it awakened!

We call your attention to the joy of that morning. Our theme is, "The Joy of Easter." First of all, it is the joy of victory. The ministry of our Saviour on earth was of the nature of a contest. On the one side were the powers of darkness, represented by the Scribes and Pharisees, with the civil authorities, arraying on their side the wealth, the social position, the learning, the fashion, the cunning, and the corruption of the world. Of these forces the god of this world was the master and leader. On the other side was Jesus, with the few obscure friends He had gathered about Him. He had come into the world professedly to set up a new kingdom, whose law was to be truth, whose life purity and justice, and whose bond of union not power but love. To support His royal pretensions this King claimed a divine character. He professed to be invested with all the attributes of Deity. Speaking of the eternal Father in connection with Himself, with strange boldness He said "We," "We are one." He demanded that all men should honor Him even as they honored the Father. And yet His power, as He used it in the great struggle with His foes, was clothed in the lowliest forms. In contrast with His claim to be universal King, He was the reputed son of a carpenter; He was destitute of the world's learning; He was poor, not having a place where to lay His head; He had His friends and companions among the lowly and ignorant; His alleged divine power revealed itself, indeed, in splendid forms, but the splendor was moral. He went out against his enemies, not with shield and spear, not with horses and chariots, not with the noise of battle and with garments of warriors rolled in blood, but with the weapons of moral wisdom. His words were weighter and sharper than drawn swords in assailing error; they were sweeter than honey and brighter than the sun to the heart of the disconsolate. His extemporc discourses were words for all coming ages; they shot down to the last times, the older the brighter. He spake as one having authority, and not as the Scribes. The people said, Surely never man spake like this man. He overwhelmed his enemies, and left them speechless under the loving blows of His heavenly philosophy and logic.

But instead of being convinced, they only gnashed their teeth and watched the more eagerly that they might entangle Him in His talk. To His moral wisdom He added a sublime purity of life which defied the microscope of the most malicious criticism. He combated them lovingly and tenderly, at once with the holiness and the wisdom of heaven. But they cared for none of these things. Their hearts, under His sermon on the mount, under His parables, under His heavenly life, remained cold as a stone. To His moral wisdom and purity He added supernatural powers. We can conceive of these powers being employed differently from what they were. Elijah, in his contest with the priests of Baal, overwhelmed the enemies of the living God with physical force. The fierce anger of the prophet, like the fire that fell from heaven and licked up the water from the trenches about the altar, and consumed wood and sacrifice, fell on the priests of Baal and destroyed them with great slaughter. Nay, even in New Testament times, one Elymas, the sorcerer, who withstood the right ways of the Lord, was struck blind by a single word of an Apostle, and Ananias and Sapphira were smitten dead by the power of the Gospel.

Even Jesus Himself, when set upon in Gethsemane by a lawless band, and arrested, alluded to the use of miraculous power for the purpose of personal defense. While His enemies raged around Him like wild beasts, and when Judas had just banded him over to his foes with that kiss of immortal infamy, Peter drew his sword to defend Him. But Jesus said to Peter, "Thinkest thou not that I could call to my Father, and he would send me twelve legions of angels?" There spake the Son of God. His ideas of power go beyond armies and earthly judgment seats. He sees the array of supernal powers; the ranks of mighty beings that wait in mid air to do the heavenly bidding; but His kingdom is one of moral forces; truth, mercy, love, and purity, shall war for him. The word to Peter is "put up thy sword. We shall continue the contest as we began it. I have used and will continue to use miraculous power against my foes, but it shall be in gentlest forms of love and mercy."

It is quite likely that if Jesus, instead of parables, and gentle and compassionate entreaty, had launched a thunderbolt or two now and then among the Pharisees and Sadducees, among the pompous scribes and the self-conceited lawyers, and had made a few of them bite the ground in sudden and terrible death; it is very likely such arguments might have been quite convincing. Multitudes would have been converted. But such conversions, the result of physical force, are not what Christianity seeks. Rome has tried this method of persuasion and worn it out. Her children were born to her from the wheel and the rack, and hence she was hated as a maternal monster. She demanded confession with fire and fagot, and received in response from the brave defiance, from the cowardly a craven heart. She would fight the powers of darkness with their own weapons, and hence won only worldly and diabolical victories.

Not thus did Jesus conduct the contest. When He would use His supernatural powers against His foes, His divinity is yoked with the gentlest, tenderest aims. He touches the dead visual nerve and Bartimeus sees; He puts the music of speech into the dumb throat, and awakens the echoes once more in the slumbering labyrinths of hearing. Does he use the power of the Creator, in turning a few loaves and fishes into abundant stores of food? It is only when his heart is moved with pity for the hungry and fainting multitude. Does He rebuke the very elements and chain the sea into stillness by a word? it is only when His disciples are trembling with apprehension, and appealing:—"Lord, carest Thou not that we perish?"

Thus in love, wisdom, and power, Jesus warred for the establishment of His kingdom. He brought to bear against the blindness, prejudice, earthliness, lust, ambition, avarice of his age, against Pharisee and Sadducee, against Jew and Gentile, the wisdom and power of heaven. He piled up the arguments of inspiration and miracle, until the rising heap scraped and shook the very stars of heaven. He threw all around his path the gorgeous jewels of heavenly truth; the dust of His tread was the seed of immortal beauty, and the flowers that sprang from it shall never die. Before Him fled the evil spirit, exorcised at His word; behind Him rang the peans and flowed the tears of the poor and the sick He had healed; and all around Him was a blessed and healed; and all around Him was a blessed and healed; and all around Him was a blessed moral halo which attested that He had come forth from His Father; and yet His foes were not won. Sometimes the common people heard Him gladly; once they were so far carried away by a fit of enthusiasm that they would fain have caught Him and made Him a king.

On one occasion, so high rose the popular admiration that a triumphal entrance into Jerusalem was awarded him; the people set Him on an ass, scattered palm branches in His path, and spread their garments before Him, and the very children shouting hosanna, bade him welcome to His kingdom as the Son of David. But all this was short-lived. His enemies looked on with increasing spite, and continued to work and plot.

The contest deepened. Jesus is approaching the hour and power of darkness. Judas betrays him. The mockery of a trial whitetrays him. The mockery of a trial whitewashes a murderous sentence. He dies a dishonoring death, and finally is buried. "The stone guards the sepulchre, the Roman seal stone guards the stone, and the soldiers guard the guards the stone, and the soldiers guard the seal." Scribe and Pharasee, High Priest and Saducee, gnash their teeth and hiss "Victory! victory! We will have made an end of the Son of the Carpenter. We will have no beggar for our king. Sleep quietly, Son of Mary."

But softly! the end of the contest is not yet, but is near at hand. The Marys weep, with their love as their sole legacy. The disciples are all like Peter when he was sinking in the sea, only that there is no Master at hand to reach them the needed aid. They have ventured all, and lost. Hold! not so. He that emptied the grave of Lazarus can vacate His own. The last and worst thing His enemies could do to Him was to take His life; but what folly in them and in His disciples to consider that a victory. What was death to Him? He accepted the opiate of the cross and the sleep of the tomb, and rested until the third day. Then, at the moment of apparently confirmed defeat, the tide of battle turned, and "Victory!" "Victory!" resounded among the scattered, astonished, and now reviving disciples. The joy of the first Easter was the joy of victory, the more glorious because unlooked for both among the foes and friends of the risen Jesus.

The joy of Easter is not only the joy of victory—it is also the joy of a glorious, heroic consistency. It is a sad word when one passing by shall look on us and say:—"Ye began to build, but were not able to finish." It is a cutting rebuke when we deserve it to be taunted with:—"Ye did run well; who did hinder you, that ye should not obey the truth?" "Consistency," as the word is, "is a jewel, provided always it be genuine. There is, indeed, a mere mechanical consistency which labors most painfully to present the aspect of a dead level of uniformity in the life; which calls all improvement change, and all revolution, whether in principle or action, vacillation. Such consistency clings ever to the dead past, and denouncing advancement as innovation and folly, dies in the ruts in which it was born. If such people had been heeded, the world would still having been travelling at the rate of three miles an hour instead of thirty, pins and needles would still have been made with hammer and tongs; steam and lightning would have remained still undomesticated, Columbus and Watt and Fulton would have died in madhouses, and Luther and Calvin and Wesley would have been knocked on the head and put out of the way as soon as they appeared. The proud, stark, frozen consistency which rots in maintaining itself would have been preserved. And what a world we should have had, if, indeed, by this time we had had any!

True consistency is bold. It is the father of innovation, the generator of wholesome and purifying revolutions. It is logical because honest. It sees new results of the old truths, and boldly accepts them. Such consistency has always marked the heroes and martyrs of our race. This is eminently true in religion. When the Church has buried herself under her accumulating forms and forgotten their meaning; when she has strangled truth in its gorgeous robes, her heroes have looked through the raiment of ages and seen the life and blood of truth, and set themselves to develope and liberate it. But straightway they have been branded and hunted and sacrificed as heretics, as introducers of new doctrine. Not so. They had only got to the kernel of the old truth, and shown it to men with its disfiguring raiment stripped off, and in new and glorious applications.

When such a conspicuous example of noble manhood has come on the stage, how interesting it has been to watch his development! As we follow his career, either on the page of history, or in the unfolding drama of the present. How anxious we are that the end may not blast the promise of the noble beginning and midway progress! If he weakly falters, and having begun in the spirit, ends in the flesh—falls from the steep of glory which he had more than half-way climbed — how we sicken in contemplating the mangled wreck! Richard Cobden, who lately died, bemoaned by the friends of freedom throughout the world, was the champion of human rights in England. He spent his life laboring to improve the condition of the masses. He stood side by side with the poor. When he rose to power the aristocratic party tried to buy him. Twice did they offer him a place in the Cabinet. To accept would have been to sell out and come down from his lofty position. Had he done so, his humiliation would have sent a pang to every heart that loved mankind. He nobly refused. He had met hostility, he could also withstand craft and blandishment and bribe; and his nobly sustained consistency yields even now a thrill of joy to all hearts in sympathy with human rights.

Or to change the sphere of the illustration, suppose grand old Luther had wilted before the Emperor at the Diet of Worms, and signed a recantation! How painful is the very thought! In that case Luther had not been Luther. Then would there have been no Luther in Church history. But no, he said, "Convince me out of the holy Scriptures." They could not, and there he stood, a single monk against two empires, the secular and the spiritual, greater and stronger than both of them. And there he stands yet, grown into a great mountain, rugged, volcanic, explosive, rich with the trophies of battered Rome, and crowned with the gratitude of all the reformed churches.

But the joy of Easter is the joy of a still higher consistency. Jesus, to the Jews of His day, was also an innovator. They saw their expected Messiah through eyes of greed and ambition. He must, in their view, be a plumed warrior and a sceptred prince. Jesus would not be such, and yet He would be Messiah King. He warred with their errors to the last and died. But the death which in other heroes of men was the noble end of a consistent life, seemed inconsistent in him, or, at least, it would become inconsistent if He remained under the dominion of death. He had said He must rise from the tomb. He had said He had power to lay His life down and to take it again. Ay, more than that, He was Lord of the living and the dead. The world was made by Him, and He was in the beginning with God. He had declared that He would judge the world, gathering all nations at His bar as a shepherd gathers his flocks. And shall He remain in the grave like one of His own creatures? Other miracle workers, doing their works in the name of another, might sleep on in the dust of death; but Jesus, who wrought miracles in His own name, and had miracles wrought in His name by others, must vindicate His claim to be Lord of life. No sign of mortality or weakness must abide with Him. He must carry the burdens of humanity, but He must also triumph over, purify, and immortalize them. He must end His earthly pilgrimage as He began it; angels sung and new stars glittered at His birth; wind and sea obeyed Him; wine and bread sprang into being at His word; disease flushed into health before Him, and death trembled at His approach; the sun veiled himself, and the Holy of Hollies unveiled itself, and the saints that slept in their graves arose when He gave up the Ghost. Oh! how fittingly, how grandly was such a life crowned by the miracle of Easter. Without that the King had received every honor but His crown. Without that the last link in His Divine genealogy had been lacking; without that the last verse had been wanting to the epic of His life, the last stanza to the triumphant lyric of the Church. Oh! if Jesus had continued in the grave, your faith and our preaching had been vain. That grave would have cast the cold shadow of doubt back on all His glorious life; but as it is, the miracle of Easter makes Christ's tomb to flame with light, and to illuminate all that went before. It was the consistent end of his earthly lie.

The joy of Easter, again, is a joy of death. Herein is a paradox. How can there be a joy of death? And how can the resurrection be that joy? We answer, first of all, the cross saves us. It tells of vicarious dying. But if Jesus did not rise, if there was no glorious Easter after the mournful Good Friday, then Jesus died for Himself alone. It is the miracle of the resurrection that lifts the cross above a common instrument of suffering, and converts it into an altar on which is expiated the world's guilt. The sepulchre illuminates the cross, and through the sepulchre a fitting sacrifice ascends to the most holy place to present its wounds on our behalf.

But the resurrection is also the joy of death in a general sense It is the joy of death in the case of all the good. If Jesus' resurrection is the proof and pledge of ours; if because He rose we shall rise and follow Him into the glorious state of holy immortals, then death becomes a blessing and a charm. It is the gate to the celestial city. Its workmanship is heavy, its bronze bars and panels are dark; it has no windows through which we may see the glories beyond; its opening may be a painful process, sending the jar of its hoarse creak through all the dissolving members; but this will only enhance the sweetness of the prospect when once it is opened and our delighted spirits have entered. What is wanted, is a distinct faith in Christ's resurrection. Such a faith Paul had; he had seen his risen Lord; he had been in the third heaven; he said he had a desire to depart; he declared, "To be absent from the body, was to be present with the Lord;" he said death belonged to the Christian. When we remember that Paul, in the life of danger which he led, lived, as it were, right at the door of death, and knew so well what lay on the other side, the wonder is, how he could content himself to remain in the body. And, indeed, he was only content to remain as a duty. He desired to go. That is, as far as he dared, he courted death, and waited for it as a great gain. To him it was no more than be "unclothed that he might be clothed upon."

This is the view taken of death by those who have most thoroughly im

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

FRITHIOF'S SAGA. From the Swedish of Esais Yegner, by Rev. William L. Blackley, M. A. Edited by Bayard Taylor. Leypoldt & Holt: New York. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"Frithiof's Saga" bears the same relation to Swedish literature as the "Iliad" of Homer does to the Greek classics. It is universally conceded in Sweden the foremost rank, as the type of the ablest native genius. By reputation the work has long been familiar to the literary world, but until the appearance of the neat volume before us, we had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with its contents, further than by a synopsis of its plot, which has long found a place amid the tales of the Norsemen. Recently, the works of the great lyrist of the North, Esais Yegner, have been brought within our reach. His epic, "Axel," has been translated by Mrs. Marsh, wife of our Minister at Naples, and the elegant translation of the "Saga" now published will do much to make us familiar with, and give us a correct conception of, the style of Swedish literature.

The translation of the poem is as nearly literal as possible. It is an epic composed of a series of lyrics strung together, each in a different metre, but the series forming a complete and closely connected tale. The flexibility of the writer's style is attested by the graceful ease with which he writes in forms of verse totally different. We notice no less than eleven distinct modes of versification, and in all of them he excels. The foundation of the story rests in one of the old Norse legends, which excel in deeds of daring and reckless adventure. It is thickly strewn with rich metaphors, and many of its passages are familiar, although we do not know the source. Thus, the following lines are well known to our readers:—

"For woman loves a manly deed,
And beauty's praise is valor's meed;
The one is suited for the other,
As head and helmet matched together."

"Frithiof's Saga" is a most welcome addition to our literature, and Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt deserve great credit for the class of foreign works with which they are enriching our libraries. It is prefaced by a life of the author by Bayard Taylor.

SILVER HEAD.—DOUBLE DECEIT. Comedies by Langston Osborne. New York: Doolady Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The second volume of a series of dramatic compositions which are being published by Mr. Osborne, is the work containing "Silver Head" and "Double Deceit." We cannot but think that the author is a much better composer of comedies than of the sublime tragedy at which he aimed in his first volume. Both of the present plays are tolerably well conceived and finely executed. They are in the usual blank verse style adapted to the stage, and are above mediocrity. But in saying this we say all we can in their praise. They do not show a surpassing genius. We do not think that a new era in the drama is indicated by their appearance. They are efforts at which the author need not blush, but they cannot be awarded a prize for power nor yet for originality. Their chief merit consists in the exceeding care with which the proofs have been read. They are got up in the excellent style of Mr. Doolady.

1867—BANKRUPT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH NOTES AND DECISIONS. By Edwin James, New York: Harper & Bros. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The handsome edition of the recent Bankrupt laws, with such explanations and judicial decisions as have been made, which has been compiled by Mr. James, bids fair to be a standard work with all our lawyers. It is an authoritative essay on the subject of bankruptcy, and, by copious references to British precedents, is likely to prove of value when the operations of the Commissioners get fully under way. It is eminently a book for the times, and merits a large sale.

THE OLD PATROON. By James A. Maitland. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

"The Old Patroon" is an absorbing novel. It treats of vast property possessions under the grants of the Dutch, and the struggle for their ownership. It is skilfully worked up, and the plot is well developed. It is issued in the handsome style which has characterized the latest publications of the Messrs. Peterson, and will have a deservedly large sale.

WE HAVE received from G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, the last issue by Ticknor & Fields of the beautiful diamond edition of Dickens, which is "Nicholas Nickleby." It is published in uniform style with its predecessors. Longfellow's Poems, issued in the same shape as the "Diamond Dickens." Mr. Pitcher is the authorized agent in this city for both of these cheap yet handsome publications.

From the same agent we have received two of Loring's publications, "The Forlorn Hope," a novel of considerable interest, and the fifteenth edition of that most excellent of recent fictions, "Pique." The fact of its popularity is well attested; and the fourteenth edition having been exhausted, shows that its rare merits are well appreciated.

J. P. SKELLY sends us "Bitter Bell," another of those excellent publications for children which has of late been issued. It is a well-told tale, and is calculated to attract the attention of that class of young readers to whose taste Mr. Skelly is so industriously catering.

—The fourth series of "Afternoon Lectures" contains several papers of considerable interest; one on "The History of English Sonnets," by the Archbishop of Dublin; another on "Matthew Arnold's Poetry," by Dean Alexander; and a third by J. K. Ingram, on "Tennyson's Works." The lectures in question were delivered in the Theatre of the Museum of Industry, Dublin.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY
SUN RISES.....5'11 MOON RISES.....10'14
SUN SETS.....6'47 HIGH WATER.....3'48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Mississippi	Havre	New York	April 3
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	April 4
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	April 5
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	April 6
W. Metropolis	Havre	New York	April 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	April 7
Bremen	Southampton	New York	April 9
Recia	Liverpool	New York	April 9
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	April 10
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 11
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	April 18
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	April 24

FOR EUROPE.

Propontis	Philada	Liverpool	April 22
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	April 24
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Cella	New York	London	April 27
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 29
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
Eagle	New York	Havana	April 25
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 27
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	April 27
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship T. Harward, Strickland, 33 days from Liverpool, with mdse to John R. Penrose.

Br. barque Minnie Campbell, Lent, 93 days from Ardrossan, with pig iron, etc., to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. barque Tubal Cain, Durkee, 12 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Chase, Crossman, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, Cork, for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig N. Clifford, Littlefield, Matanzas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr S. Clark, Griffin, Norwich, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr R. Strong, Brown, Providence, Stinickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, New Haven, do.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr M. Powell, Fenton, Washington, do.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Salem, do.
Schr Searsville, Chase, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Boston, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr Emily Gifford, Gifford, Beverly, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, Tyler & Co.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, Salem, do.
Schr H. Blackman, Steelman, Roxbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence, do.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, East Cambridge, do.
Schr H. N. Miller, Barrett, Salem, do.
Schr James S. Hewitt, Foster, Salem, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Boston, do.
Schr Willow Harp, Davis, from New York.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr M. Perrin, Gibbs, Salem, Caldwell, Gorton & Co.
Schr Glenwood, Dickerson, Providence, Preston Coal & Co.
Schr Star, Crowell, Boston, A. G. Cattell & Co.
Schr Chloe, Henderson, Bath, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr Helen Mar, Wines, Boston, Captain.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Captain.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, Captain.
Schr G. S. Adams, Studley, Boston, Captain.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, do.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Virginia, Allen, from Richmond, via Norfolk, Va., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. barque Dunloe, Patten, 70 days from Palermo, with fruit to I. Jeanes & Co.

Barque Danish Princess, Baker, from Troon, via Queenstown, 30 days, with pig iron, etc., to S. & W. Welsh.

Barque Templar, Sherman, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Curtis & Knight.

Br. barque Roanoke, Duncan, 12 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dallett & Co.

Brem. barque Argo, Hilmer, from Trinidad, via New York, with sugar to Newhall, Borie & Co.

Ital. brig Orsolina, Cacace, 81 days from Castelamare, with fruit to I. Jeanes & Co.

Br. brig J. Coffill, Coffill, 9 days from Windsor, N.S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig A. J. Ross, Small, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to order. Experienced heavy weather, lost sails, etc.

Br. Bloomer, Brown, 12 days from Halifax, with fish to captain.

Schr Paul Seavey, Gulliver, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Schr K. Wentworth, Norton, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.

Br. schr A. Grieve, Burke, 18 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Nellie C. Paine, Doane, from Boston, with fish to captain.

Schr F. E. Furber, Cobb, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Halo, Newman, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr Sewell, Bonnett, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to I. B. Phillips.

Schr Zouave, Williams, 1 day from Milford, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Mechanic, Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian River, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Norwich.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Traynor, from Baltimore.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, from Boston.

Schr Emily Gifford, Gifford, from Boston.

Schr John Stockham, Risley, from Boston.

Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, from Boston.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence.

Schr B. Strong, Brown, from Providence.

Schr Ceres, Trefethen, from Fall River.

Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, from Newport.

Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, from Newport.

Schr North Pacific, Errickson, from New London.

Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, from New York.

Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, from New York.

Schr Willow Harp, Davis, from New York.

Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, from New York.

Schr Harriet N. Miller, Barrett, from New York.

Schr Helen Mar, Wines, from New York.

Schr H. Blackman, Steelman, from Hudson.

Schr Morning Light, Rockhill, from Richmond, Va.

Schr Evergreen, Belloste, from Danversport.

Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Returned, brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, which sailed from this port 8th inst., for Trinidad de Cuba, returned to this port on Saturday for repairs, having encountered a violent gale on the 12th inst., from E.S.E. to N.E., lat. 35 30, long. 74, which lasted from 4 P. M. till 10 A. M. next day; at 6 30 P. M., 12th inst., a heavy cross sea running, shipped a heavy sea, which carried away head gear, foretopmast, mainmast head and all attached, and laid them alongside, and for the safety of the hull was obliged to cut the loose spars adrift; on the 14th inst., got sail on the vessel, with wind from S., and steered for Philadelphia. Her repairs will be completed in about ten days.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER

HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.

Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

4 3 1m rp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.

JOHN C. GRANGER,
4 15 14t Recording Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 50,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,
4 6 tf Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 22d inst., for the following described Connecting Sewer and Curbing and Crossing Stone, to be not less than four feet long, sixteen inches wide and six inches thick; and Gutter Stone, to be not less than four feet long, ten inches wide and six inches thick. All of the above described stone must be dressed on the edges and end, with a good smooth surface; and the said stone will be required to be delivered in such quantities and at such places as the Department may direct for the year 1867.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
4 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.

By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—PRACTICE VS. THEORY.—The unparalleled success which attends these remedies in their radical cures of Scrotula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, King's Evil, Barber's Itch, Ulcer, Sore Leg, Ringworm, and all skin diseases, would be deemed incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of living witnesses." Such beneficent results cannot fail to challenge our admiration for the genius which displays such science in the extirpation of disease and in the triumph of health.

Sold by all druggists. 4 15 mfsm4t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw 3

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Costs ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

KID GLOVES.

"ANGELE."

This Glove being cut by the

SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,

WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.

The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York, in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET. GIRARD ROW.

STEELES FAMOUS SHOW CARDS No 718 MARKET ST.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 10; and 10 springs, $1 75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 8 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wfm3m

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON

Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases.
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCK with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 13 smth 3rp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 23 3m CORNER OF RACE.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 27 North WATER Street, and
No. 21 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [4 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
8 21] JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD, BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
SATURDAY EVENING, April 27, 1867.

GRAND MONSTER CONCERT,
under the auspices of the Committee on Public Amusements, in aid of the
SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND,
BY THE
GERMAN SINGING AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES,
who have kindly volunteered their services, viz.:—
MÆNNERCHOR, CECELIA,
LIEDERTAFEL, ORPHEUS,
SÆNGERBUND, ARION,
GERMANIA, AURORA,
LIEDERKRANZ, EINTRACHT
JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR,
TEUTONIA MÆNNERCHOR,
TEUTONIA SÆNGERBUND,
BEETHOVEN MÆNNERCHOR,
CONCORDIA MÆNNERCHOR,
LIEDERTAFEL DER FREIN GEMEINDE,
HERRMANN'S SATTERLEE MILITARY BAND,
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND,
McCLURG'S LIBERTY CORNET BAND,
GRAND COMBINATION ORCHESTRA OF TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS
AND
FIVE HUNDRED CHORISTERS.
PROGRAMME.

Director.....L. ENGELKE

PART I.

1. Grand National Overture.....Loder
Arranged by Mr. Th. Herrmann. Performed by the combined members of Beck's Philadelphia Band (J. G. S. Beck, Leader) and the Satterlee Band (Th. Herrmann, Leader).
2. Chorus—A. "Singer's Home." } .....J. Otto
C. "Farewell." }
Sung by the Liedertafel of the German Free Congregation (Director, W. Kunzel).
3. Chorus—"The Guard at the Rhine".....C. Wilhelm
Sung by the Maennerchor (Director, L. Engelke).
4. Valse—"The Fairy Tales".....Faust
Performed by the combined bands.
5. Song—"Thou art so near and yet so far".....Reichardt
Sung by Mr. J. Graf.
6. Chorus—"March".....Shaefer
Sung by the combined Singing Societies (Director, L. Engelke).

PART II.

1. Chorus—"Love and Mercy." (Liebe und Gnade).....Otto
Sung by the Sængerbund (Director, C. Gaertner

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1867.

"Incense and Burnt Offerings are an Abomination unto Me."

THE seeds of ritualism, planted months since in the breast of the Episcopal Church, bloomed forth yesterday, on Easter Sunday, in all that luxuriance with which it strives to rival the Roman Catholic service. Originating, as it did, in a desire to minister to the senses, and not to the spirit, springing into life because of a craving for unnatural excitement in a worship which should be only spiritual, it now bids fair to rival, if not surpass, the pomp of the Church of Rome. While, however, in show it is rapidly verging towards the rites prescribed by the High Pontiff, yet it lacks the significance of the Roman service, and does not possess even the poor merit of being typical of things higher than that of mere earthly worship. The modern ritualistic service of the Episcopal Church is an unmeaning appeal to the sensuous part of our nature, a glare and glitter which will please the eye, with no deeper portent than is visible to every one, and the whole significance of which can be appreciated by the most ignorant persons, who watch with stupid wonder the performance of the spectacular exhibition. The smallest child who sings in his white robes can take in all its meaning, for its meaning is no deeper than that which the eye can see and the ear can hear. In this it is far inferior to the Romish service. There every group has a typical significance; every gorgeous vestment is but a symbol of some mystery of the faith; every intonation and chant is as significant as the sacrifices of the Mosaic dispensation. How incomparably inferior to this gradully perfected ritualism is the feeble imitation of those who have not the the excuse of training and habit to offer as an apology for pomp and circumstance of religious devotion!

When, therefore, we see such a sight as was witnessed in most of our Episcopal churches yesterday, we cannot but lament the fall from the primal simplicity, and feel pity for the pastor who has to gain his people's attention through the white robes of his choristers, or the chants of "Amen" by the choir at the end of each of his prayers.

"The simplicity of ancient times," says the New York *Independent*, in an admirable article on the subject, "is thought to be out of keeping with the demands of the present age. The Saviour, who was born in a stable, and reared in a carpenter's shop, must be worshipped with all the appliances of secular magnificence. We are not content with the humble accommodations of the primitive disciples. They were fain to offer prayer, wherever two or three were gathered together in the name of the Lord, without any yearning desire for pompous ceremonials. A large upper room was deemed a fit temple for the service of praise. The reality of redemption by the Son of God took the place of the slaying of goats and bullocks; and the ephod, the dazzling breastplate, and the shining robes of the priest, were eclipsed by the ornament, so precious in the Lord's sight, of a meek and quiet spirit. But with the increase of wealth and prosperity Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked. The craving for scenic excitement revived in the hearts of the worshippers, and the rites of the Pagan were transferred to the communion of the Christian. At length they blossomed forth, with full luxuriance, in the elaborate ceremonies of the Catholic Church. A reaction was introduced by the Protestant Reformation; but a new reaction is now on foot, which seeks to bring back the ritual of the middle ages to the worship of the nineteenth century."

How far this reaction has progressed, can be attested by the hundreds who visited any of our High Church Episcopal ceremonies yesterday. We find half the beauty of the form of prayer cast off. We find half of that which secured for the Episcopal service the merit of being the most beautiful of prayers removed by these innovations. In one of these churches we found the altar covered with flowers, and a cross erected on the middle of the altar. On each side of the cross burned rows of wax candles, which were lighted at the commencement of the service by a figure in robes resembling an acolyte. From the seats for the clergy within the chancel were extended a row of stalls filled with men and boys in white surplices. In front of the organ sat the organist, also in robes. The service commenced with a chant, in which none of the congregation were expected to join. The usual form of prayer was said, save when the people at the end of each petition said "Amen," according to the prescribed form, the new rules made the choir chant "Amen," as though it was the orchestra and not the people who were assenting to the prayer. The Psalter was no longer recited by the minister, with responses from the people. The choir took the matter in hand, and saved any one the trouble of finding the psalm by singing it to an accompaniment which recalled rather to mind of the march in *Norma*. Whenever the name of Christ was mentioned, the more ritualistic of the worshippers bowed. And when the name of the "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost" occurred, the devotees bowed low for the Father, still lower for the Son, and came near striking with their foreheads the back of the pew in front of them, when the name of the Holy Ghost was reached. No selections or hymns were sung in which the people could join. Voluntaries and strange anthems, consisting of singing one word in a hundred different notes, and by a score of different voices, took the place of the song of praise, and the services ended with a benediction and a series of alarming bows.

Such is the form of ritualism. Such is the improvement which is to take the place of the earnest and unostentatious worship of other days. And yet these followers of this new notion of devotion pray that "from all pride, vainglory, and hypocrisy" the "good Lord will deliver them." We can see in it but a sign of lip-service, where the heart is cold. We can see in it an attempt to cover up backsliding and frivolity with an assumption of righteousness. Under this new formula, as the *Independent* says, the Church, which was intended as the home of weary souls, the nurse of manly virtue, the gathering spot for the communion of saints, is converted into a scene for æsthetic display. Soft, seductive appeals to the imagination are made of more account than masculine reasonings on righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come.

Business on a Frontier Railroad.

WE alluded the other day to the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, to Salina, a point fifty miles west of Fort Riley. A statement of the earnings of the road for the month of March is now before us, and its facts will be of interest to those of our citizens who are watching the development of this great central line, which connects so directly with our own city. The business for the month, we are told, was almost purely local, the bridge over the Republican river, near Fort Riley, having been swept away, and its rebuilding delayed by high water.

The gross earnings of the road for March were $94,000. The working expenses for the same time, including construction and equipment account, were $63,000. This shows a very favorable comparison with the working expenses of the oldest and best managed roads of the East.

The report for the present month will be still more interesting, the earnings for the first week having been $26,000.

This is a very favorable showing for a road in a country so new as is that portion of Kansas through which the main part of this road lies. It is of public interest, too, as showing how rapidly the building of railroads, even upon our extreme frontier, develops and builds up the country through which they pass. It will be but a few years until the magnificent valleys of the Kansas, the Blue, the Republican, the Saline, and the Smoky Hill will be filled with prosperous and enterprising settlers. And one advantage of this great central route over all others is the distance for which it passes through a section of country capable of dense settlement, and so able to furnish that great basis of profitable railway enterprises, a rich local traffic.

The whole country has an interest not only in the building of the Pacific Railroad, towards which it is contributing so bountifully, but also that the road, when built, shall be a successful and paying enterprise. The report of the present business of the Kansas line is a cheering indication of growth and development in that direction.

Ritualism in Court.

IT would seem that the question of Ritualism is about being brought to a crisis in Great Britain.

The Bishop of London has signed "letters of request" to Dr. Lushington, the Dean of the Court of Arches, charging Rev. A. H. Mackonockie, incumbent of St. Albans, Holborn, London, with four offenses:—

1. The elevation and adoration of the Holy Elements.
2. The placing of lights on the communion table.
3. The use of incense.
4. The use of the mixed chalice.

The Bishop of London is backed by the Church Association, and the clergy of St. Albans by the English Church Union. Large sums of money are contributed by the members of these private associations. Dr. Stephens and Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., are retained to conduct the prosecution, and Sir R. Phillimore, Queen's Advocate, with Dr. Deane are to manage the defense. The fact that the Bishop of London has signed "*letters of request*" to Dr. Lushington, indicates that the inferior ecclesiastical local tribunals have waived their jurisdiction in the matter, in order that at once the questions may come before the Court of Arches.

Although in this country it is impossible to bring the question to a decision before a civil court, for the termination of the suit we look with intense interest, as it is understood, unofficially, that should the court decide against ritualism, the Bishops of the various States will revoke the confirmation of the clergy who persist in the schism, and put them and their churches under the ban.

OFFICES VACANT.—Upon the adjournment of the Senate on Saturday there remained unfilled but one Internal Revenue office, the Collector of the Twelfth District, and but one Post Office in our State, that at Milton. Considering the difference in the views held by the President and the Senate on the qualifications for nominees, we think the result both surprising and gratifying. Probably the kindly views entertained by the Senate in regard to certain nominations were from a desire to get the session to an end and reach their homes. Whatever the cause, the country is well pleased with the result.

SENATOR COLE favors intervention on the part of the United States between France and Prussia. We are of the opinion that the good old doctrine of non-intervention in foreign affairs, laid down by Washington, still holds good. Should we offer to mediate, we would deserve the answer we would probably get—we would be advised to mind our own business.

THE FOREIGN DESPATCHES are evidently all stock-gambling *canards*. They contradict each other hourly, and we have no way of deciding whether war is imminent or not. Until files of foreign journals are received, we can only judge by the Consols and Rents, which, from their firmness, indicate prospects of an amicable settlement.

MEXICO.—All resolutions in the Senate looking towards intervention in Mexican affairs were laid on the table, that body being opposed to the expression of an opinion of one branch of the Legislature without the other and more popular branch having an opportunity to concur or disagree.

DURING the next month so many United States Senators have taken berths for Europe, that should there be necessity for a special session in July, it is probable that there would be no quorum of that body in the country.

A CURIOUS FREAK.—The actors at the Opéra Comique, in Paris, recently indulged in a curious freak. The "Rendezvous Bourgeois" was performed, the men taking the women's parts, and *vice versa*. Capoul sacrificed his moustache for the nonce, and looked as effeminate as ever. Alphonsine assumed the masculine attire.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ EASTER FAIR.—A SALE OF FANCY and Useful Articles in aid of the SEAMEN'S MISSION, CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, will be held at Washington Hall, No. 274 South Third street, above Spruce, during Easter week, from Monday, April 22d, to Saturday, 27th. Open day and evening. Season tickets 25 cents. Admission 10 cents. [1t*

☞ BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT.—An adjourned meeting of BROAD STREET RESIDENTS will be held at MECHANIC ENGINE HOUSE, BROWN Street, above Broad, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance.
AMOS R. LITTLE
1t* Chairman.

☞ NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against trusting any body on my account from this date, without my written order.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
4 22 3t* Master of brig Iza.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.
The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.
4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 2 6m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

CURTAIN GOODS.

We have on exhibition newly imported English, French, and German Goods, which we are selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS,
Reps, Damasks, Plushes, Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, and everything pertaining to the Curtain Trade, together with Piano and Table Covers in great variety.
We also have our usual large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Comprising many new and beautiful designs, at prices to suit the most economical.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.
4 6 6mw4p No. 723 CHESNUT ST., Philada.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwfsmrp

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WILKESBARRE, PA.

THE EVANS & WATSON SAFE
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TWO SAFES TESTED AFTER ELEVEN YEARS' USE.

THE "INSIDE-DOOR" SAFE NEVER FAILS,
AND OFFERS
PERFECT SECURITY.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES:

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 13, 1867.
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—Having one of your Safes in use for the past ELEVEN YEARS, it was taken out of the ruins of our store after the great fire occurring at this place on the 9th instant. The Books, Papers, Money, and all its contents were in PERFECT PRESERVATION, NOT IN THE LEAST DEGREE INJURED. We cheerfully recommend your "Inside Door" Safes to all desiring their valuables perfectly preserved from fire. Respectfully yours,
J. STURDEVANT & CO.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 13, 1867.
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you that my Fire-proof Safe, purchased of you, passed through the great fire that occurred here on the 9th instant. All its contents, consisting of Books, Papers, Notes, etc., were in a state of PERFECT PRESERVATION AND ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY to me. I cheerfully recommend your "Inside Door" Safe. Respectfully yours,
B. G. CARPENTER.

We call the attention of all desiring perfect protection against fire to the above certificates, which, with the many others in our possession, are undoubted proofs of the perfect security of our Safes. Over 200 have been tested, and never, in a single instance, has a book or paper been injured. Our Safes are the only ones furnished with "Inside Doors," and undoubtedly offer greater protection than any other Safe.
We have on hand a large assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes for Bank, Mercantile or Dwelling-House use—for sale lower than other makers. Several second hand Safes at reduced prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
EVANS & WATSON,
4 20 3rtp] NO. 28 S. SEVENTH STREET.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN DAILY
NEW STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
NOVELTIES IN
FRENCH FLOWERS,
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STRAW BONNETS,
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HAVING COMPLETED OUR ARrangements for direct importation, we are enabled to offer all the favorite brands of

CHAMPAGNES

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

We have now in Store and in Bond—
— BASKETS PIPER HEIDSIECK,
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— MOET & CHANDON'S SILLERY
— CASES VEUVE CLIQUOT,
— CASES MUMM'S VERZENAY,
— CASES MUMM'S ROYAL ROSE,
— CASES MUMM'S CABINET,
— CASES MUMM'S EXTRA DRY,
— CASES MUMM'S GOLD SEAL,
— CASES GREEN SEAL,
— CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Blanche),
— CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Noire),
— CASES LAC D'OR,
— CASES CARTE D'OR

AND MANY OTHER BRANDS.

The attention of Grocers Hotels, and Private Families respectfully solicited.

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WINE MERCHANTS,
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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

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Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
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Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
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Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 3mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

W.H. DESKS. 11TH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

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A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

$10 REWARD.—IF THE PERSONS WHO took the COATS from the office of the subscriber will return the papers, or send them where I can regain them, the above reward will be paid, and no questions asked.
S. M. CORSON, Attorney-at-Law,
4 22 3t* No. 606 WALNUT Street.

A. S. ROBINSON'S First Large Sale of MANTEL, PIER, and OVAL MIRRORS of finest quality of THICK WHITE FRENCH PLATE GLASS, Splendidly Framed, will take place at the Art Gallery of B. SCOTT, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, April 25, at 10 o'clock.

The Goods will be open for examination on Monday Morning, April 22, as above. [4 18 7tr

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.
EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfsmp
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FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES
Also opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwfsp2m

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsmtp

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
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BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen—
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John Welsh, W. M. Meredith,
John S. Newbold, Morris Hacker,
R. T. Eisenbrey, George W. Blight,
Cope Bros., R. Marshall,
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PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
12 5 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

DESIRABLE FOR LUNCHEONS PICNICS, ETC.

Pates of Grouse and Quail, Pheasant, English Hare, and Venison.
Gelatines of Grouse, Pheasant, Quail, and Turkey.
Roast Pheasant, Quail, Grouse, and Sweet Breads.
Equal to the imported in style and quality.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
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FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
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NEW ITALIAN MACCARON
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIE
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER St.

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$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa. $25.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A property near Sixth and Market streets. Address No. 12 N. SIXTH Street. 4 18 3t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, 10 MARY LAKEMEYER,
3 29 tf Administratrix.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 559 North TWENTY-FIFTH Street, below Green, eight rooms, with bath. In good order. Immediate possession. Price, $3500
Apply to H. L. HAINES, Conveyancer,
4 22 5t* No. 330 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE Furnished Residence situated No. 116 TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown, from June 1 until the last day of October or November.
Apply on the premises. 4 20 6t*

GERMANTOWN.—A FURNISHED double HOUSE to rent for six months, or one year, having a handsome lawn, with large garden and abundance of fruit. Apply at No. 68 TULPEHOCKEN Street. 4 22 3t*

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

LOST.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY afternoon, April 17th, a BLACK BAG containing lady's wearing apparel. Any person returning the same to C. M. Gecy, New York Hotel, Walnut street will receive the above reward. 4 19 3t*

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 3m

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME
The great Fertiliser for all crops. Gives flowers, action, and permanent in its effects. Lasts twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the Ship, of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, below Eighth
[Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Pyramids of Cut Flow
5 smwfrp 1 25 1t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTER SUNDAY.

How it was Observed in the City—The Services at the Various Catholic and Episcopal Churches—Ritualism Makes Considerable Headway in the Latter.

The close of the Lenten season was yesterday celebrated in the various Catholic, Episcopal, and other churches of the city with appropriate ceremonies and rejoicings. A more auspicious day for a general turn-out of the people of all classes could not have been desired; and from the multitudes which crowded into and around the centres of religious attraction, we infer that every one availed himself of the gleam of sunshine and the bracing air of spring.

THE CATHEDRAL.

At an early hour in the morning the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on Eighteenth street, between Race and Vine, was filled to its utmost capacity by a multitude of people, who were drawn thither for the purpose of witnessing the unusual and solemn services of the day. The audience was by no means composed exclusively of Catholics, the musical programme being so elaborate that our music loving people of Protestant faith for the nonce laid aside their anti-Catholic prejudices. The magnificent basilika has seldom presented a more gorgeous and animated appearance than it did during the services. Lights without number were blazing on every hand, while over and around the high alter there was a wreath of flowers of dazzling beauty. At half-past 10 o'clock the procession entered from the side, to the accompaniment of a grand solemn march by the Germania Orchestra. The Right Rev. Bishop Wood was attended by his officials, the students of the St. Charles' Theological Seminary, and the Sisters of Charity. The students were attired in their scholarly robes, and they and the Sisters, on leaving the procession, occupied places in the body of the church set apart for them on this occasion. The programme of the music, as given in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on Saturday, was strictly followed, and rendered in the most artistic manner. The bass solo, *Date Sonitum Pastores*, was particularly noticeable from the admirable singing of Dr. E. C. Bailard. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rector of the Theological Seminary, and was fully equal to the occasion.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S.

At St. Augustine's Catholic Church, the services were scarcely less attractive than at the Cathedral. The decorations of the altar were of the most elaborate and pleasing character. Solemn High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Nino, and an impressive sermon delivered by the pastor, Rev. Father Stanton.

The choir numbered twenty-five excellent solo voices, and under the direction of the organist, Professor Henry G. Thunder, rendered Haydn's Grand Mass, No. 4, in B flat, in magnificent style. The very difficult parts of this great work were accomplished with perfect ease and the most admirable effect. The beautiful tenor solo, *Et Incarnatus*, was rendered by Mr. Martinez with deep fervor and much artistic feeling. Mr. Martinez likewise executed the difficult passage in the *Gloria* in a successful manner, sustaining the B flat most admirably. Not less effectively were accomplished the grand *Credo*, the *Sanctus*, the *Agnus Dei*, and the *Dona Nobis*. In truth, the entire Mass was rendered in a manner that has never been approached in this city heretofore. At the offertory, the *Veni Sancti Spiritus* of Dietsch, a brilliant and effective composition, was also sung in a thrillingly impressive manner. The other pieces were excellently sung by Miss Blackburn, Miss Gormley, Miss Petrie, and Messrs. Jean Louis and Rosewig; while the chorus included several well-known amateurs whose presence added much to the attraction of the occasion. We were pleased to note the effectiveness of the organ, which has lately been undergoing repairs, and is now almost complete. It deserves to be ranked among the very finest instruments in the country.

St. Matthias' and St. Michael's Catholic churches were likewise crowded to their utmost capacities, and were decorated in elaborate style. We gave the musical programme of these two churches on Saturday, and need only remark, in this connection, that they were rendered in the most unexceptionable manner.

ST. MARK'S.

Among the Episcopal Churches, St. Mark's, on Locust street, above Sixteenth, was naturally the object of the greatest amount of curiosity, from the announcement that the choir of men and boys, who have been for a long time past under the careful training of Mr. James Pearce, the organist, would appear for the first time arrayed in their cassocks and surplices. The church was finely decorated with flowers and evergreens, which were especially abundant in the chancel. At the window in the rear of this was a large cross composed of a double row of white roses, which, in the "dim, religious light" which struggled through the pictured glass, had a very fine effect—from an artistic point of view. The baptismal font, which is situated near the right-hand entrance to the church, was also overburdened with a magnificent floral wreath, made up of evergreens and flowers of every hue. Surmounting it was another magnificent cross of white roses. It was, however, a matter of some surprise that no lights appeared upon the altar, the only illumination of the church being that of the candelabrum nearest the pulpit, which was afterwards discovered to be for the purpose of enabling the preacher to read his sermon with ease. The services, notwithstanding the absence of the lighted tapers, were perceptibly tinged with those ritualistic formalities against which the majority of the House of Bishops so recently fulminated their disapproval. Whenever, during the course of the exercises, the names of the Holy Trinity were mentioned, a great number of persons in the audience bowed very low; and the minister, likewise, on entering the chancel, advanced to the cross in the rear and made a similar obeisance.

At the opening of the services there was a hush throughout the room, as the choir of eighteen boys and six men entered in double column, robed to the feet in white. With quaint solemnity they advanced down the chancel, and then, parting to right and left, filed into the little stalls on either side, and there took up their positions during the services. This choir effectually relieved the audience of the burden of the responses, and for the customary hymns they chanted several beautiful anthems from the most approved oratorios. Whenever the Prayer-Book indicated a response, whether short or long, the signal was given by a rumble of the organ, and the fresh young voices in the stalls rendered the words in bewitching style. These special musical novelties in the morning service consisted of the *Kyrie Eleison*, in D, of W. T. Best, of Liverpool; the *Te Deum* of Dr. Elvie; the *Jubilate* of Dr. Atwood; and Mr. Pearce's *Trisagion;* while at the afternoon services, which commenced at 4 o'clock, a grand chant of Tullis and Parisian; a *Cantate Domino*, in F, by Dr. Atwood; the magnificent anthem from Handel's *Messiah*, commencing with the words, "Worthy is the Lamb;" and that beginning with "Hallelujah to the Father," from Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, were given. The two last named were the most attractive features of the day, and were rendered so effectively and so artistically, that the proprieties of the occasion alone prevented a hearty encore.

ST. JAMES THE LESS.

But the services at St. Mark's were entirely outdone at the Church of St. James the Less. This is a picturesque little edifice, situated near the Laurel Hill Cemetery, with all the surroundings of an English parish church which has stood for centuries and been hallowed by changes without number. On the altar stood a crucifix surrounded by tapers, which were lighted at the commencement of the services by a robed figure much resembling an acolyte of the Church of Rome. The entire service was conducted in a manner strictly in accordance with the innovating adornments of the altar. At St. Clement's Church, Twentieth and Cherry streets, the ritualistic spirit appears also to have made considerable headway, the audience, as at St. Mark's, being relieved by the choir of the burden of the responses, while for the hymns were substituted chants and anthems. In many of the oldest and most popular churches of the denomination, however, it was impossible to detect the slightest innovation upon the time-honored customs and traditions of the Anglican faith.

ER CARE OF YOUR GOATS.—The nuisance by allowing innumerable goats to graze streets, and along the byways, has been to a great extent. The catchers were ree on Saturday last, and succeeded in eighty-six of these ruminants, to the grin, horror, and anger, no doubt, of owners. Said goats were disposed ance with the statutes.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION NEAR MANAYUNK—PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF A WOOD AND STRAW PAPER MILL—LOSS NEARLY $135,000.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the extensive wood and straw paper mills and pulp works of Messrs. J. D. Heft & Co., situated in Montgomery county, at the western extremity of the Manayunk Toll Bridge, were discovered to be on fire near the three large wrought-iron "digesters," situated north of the main building, and the fire spread with such rapidity that in a few minutes every portion of the mills, with the exception of the paper machine houses, was in a light blaze, illuminating the country for miles around. In about two hours from the discovery of the fire the entire establishment, with the exception of the main building, used for the storage of wood and straw, and a number of buildings connected with it, used for manufacturing pulp, and bleaching and preparing the same prior to its conversion into paper, was a chaotic mass of ruins.

The principal building, facing the road leading to the toll-bridge, contained a large amount of machinery of elaborate construction, and a large stock of straw and paper. This building was 160 feet in length. The machine room, a large apartment, 43 feet by 84 feet in extent, was only partially destroyed. Two large paper machines in this room were saved with great exertion. The roof and windows were considerably damaged.

A large brick and frame boiler house to the rear of the main building was completely destroyed, with its contents.

The main Corliss engine, of 150-horse power, erected within a few months, in the building on the west, was saved, but the building itself was damaged to the extent of about $500.

A portion of the bleaching department was saved, but a vast quantity of pulp ready for use was rendered entirely worthless, through the burning embers falling into it. About $2000 worth of finished paper was damaged by water to such an extent as to render it useless. The chemical department is also a mass of ruins, and about $1500 worth of chemicals were destroyed. A portion of the roof of the room for manufacturing pulp remains, but all the complicated machinery is totally destroyed.

The loss in that portion of the mills used for wood and straw cutting, pulp cleaning, wood chipping, etc., will reach at least $40,000.

The paper machine house, the only portion of the mills entirely saved, is estimated to be worth between $35,000 and $40,000.

Messrs. J. D. Heft & Co. state that it will cost about $104,000 to rebuild the burned portion of the mills and place them in their former condition. The estimated loss on the building is $25,000. Machinery and fixtures $60,000, and on stock $20,000.

The total insurance is as follows:—

ON MACHINERY.

Ætna	$6000
Phœnix, of Hartford	6000
Springfield, Massachusetts	6000
Narragansett, Rhode Island	6000
Yonkers, New York	6000
Commerce, New York	4500
Citizens', New York	4500
Metropolitan, New York	3000
Astor	3000
People's, Massachusetts	3000
Home, New Haven	3000
Fame, Philadelphia	3000
Hartford, Conn	8000
Home, New York	6000
Phœnix, New York	6000
Security, New York	6000
Manhattan, New York	6000
International, New York	6000
National, Boston	6000
Putnam, Hartford	6000
Total	$104,000

ON STOCK.

Republic, New York	$3125
New Amsterdam	3125
Atlantic, New York	3125
Providence, Washington, R. I.	3125
Albany, City of New York	3125
Total	$15,625

ON BUILDINGS.

Ætna, Hartford	$5500
Phœnix	2750
Springfield, Massachusetts	2750
Union Mutual, Philadelphia	2750
Phœnix, Philadelphia	2750
City, Hartford	2750
North American	2750
Merchants	2750
Metropolitan, New York	1375
Home, of New Haven	1375
Standard, New York	2750
Market	2750
Queen, of Liverpool and London	2000
Total	$35,000

Total amount of insurance on all, $154,000.

ROBBERIES.—Mullen & Johnson's real estate office, corner of Eighteenth street and Ridge avenue, was entered by means of prying open a shutter in an alley way along side of it last evening. Papers were thrown around promiscuously, but only one dollar's worth of postage-stamps was carried off. The thieves were frightened off by the approach of Reserve Dehaven.

A stable situated at Eighth and Buttonwood streets was broken into last night, and a horse and harness belonging to Mr. Zeigler, and a wagon belonging to another party, stolen. The door of the stable was broken open, the horse hitched to the wagon, and driven off. The vehicle stolen was the only one among a number that had not the name of a party painted on the side. The rascals thus far have succeeded in keeping out of sight.

A liquor store on the corner of Twenty-first and Filbert streets was entered on Sunday morning by burglars. They got access to the goods by removing the bolts and bars over the door opening on a side alley. They made free with the whisky, wine, and brandy, as testified to by the bottles lying empty about the floor. Several large demijohns of liquor were missed.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named Friel was arrested at Coates and Twenty-second streets, having in his possession an empty demijohn identified as one of those stolen. Officer Fell, who made the arrest, could get no satisfactory explanation from the youth, and took him before Alderman Jones, who held him to answer in default of $1500 bail.

Last evening, while the family of Charles Bucklus, who resides on Main street, opposite Mill street, Germantown, were at church, their dwelling was entered by burglars, who obtained an entrance by the aid of skeleton keys. They ransacked the house from top to bottom, leaving no room or closet unsearched. It seems their object was the appropriation of jewelry, for many valuable articles were overturned in the rumagings. They stole a number of silver spoons, silver-plated knives and forks, gold watch and chain, breast-pins, ear and finger-rings, chains, one cameo set, and many other pieces of jewelry. The spoons were marked "A. E. B." and a locket "C. F." No clue has been obtained to the unwelcome visitors.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT AND AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—A lady named Mrs. Kent, Saturday evening started to the Vine street wharf on the river Schuylkill, to learn the whereabouts of her husband, who owned a smack, which he plied up and down the river. When she reached the wharf, she called out to her husband, whom she thought was in the vessel, but received no answer. At this time Andrew Hamilton, who resides at Twenty-fourth and Vine streets, told her that if she would go down into the cabin of the boat, she would observe her liege lord intoxicated upon the floor. She hesitated to do this, believing that her husband was not in the vicinity; but for fear that she should be mistaken she went down into the cabin, searched all around, and was coming up the cabin steps, when Hamilton said she must go down and hunt more assiduously, and she would surely find him. Not doing this, Hamilton struck her in the face, knocking her down against the side of the hatchway, and made a fiendish attempt to outrage her person. He was foiled in this, and then attempted to rob her. He tore her garments to tatters, assaulted her violently, and tried to get hold of her pocket-book; but she fought hard to prevent this, and succeeded. Yesterday Officers Johnson and Meek arrested Hamilton, who was taken before Alderman Lutz, who, after a hearing, committed him as follows:—In default of $2000 for an assault with outrageous intent, and $2000 for an assault and attempt to rob.

AN ACCIDENT.—The Delaware Fire Company was going at a great speed, on Sixth street, near Washington avenue, when, in cutting an angle, the pole would not work with that ease that the pilots desired, and they found themselves in collision with a lamppost, wooden posts, and a row of shade trees. Considerable damage was done to the bodies of the members and the hose carriage.

A MAN SHOT.—At a late hour last evening, a colored man was brought into the Fifth District Station House. Lieutenant Connelly, by a party of citizens. It was ascertained that he was shot in the back by some person as yet unknown, in Sixth street, between South and Shippen. The injured man was sent to the Penn Hospital.

LARCENIES.—George Williams, a black individual, was arrested last evening for the larceny of clothing from a dwelling in Bedford, below Sixth street. The clothing, it is alleged, was found in his possession, and was also identified by the owner thereof. Alderman Butler committed him to appear at Court in default of $500 bail.

John Miller, an aged man, happened to be employed in a sugar-making firm in the vicinity of Third and Callowhill streets. He being alone, no eye to see, appropriated five pounds of sugar out of one of the barrels, and was secreting it just as he was detected. Alderman Toland committed him.

George Beard was taken into custody last evening, having in his possession one monkey-wrench which he had obtained illegally. Officer Denton, of the Twenty-fourth Ward Station, made the arrest, and Alderman Allen committed him to answer.

Frank Davis, who it is said is serving his apprenticeship at the age of forty-two, thought that he should have a kit of new tools. He accordingly borrowed said tools of a brother journeyman, and forgot, curiously enough, to return them. He was arrested on a warrant at Third and Buttonwood streets, and committed by Alderman Toland to answer in default of $500 bail.

A boy named Frank Lloyd was, on Saturday afternoon, caught in the act of robbing the money-drawer of an establishment belonging to Mr. Clark, at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Samson streets. Officer Geddes arrested him, and Alderman Allen committed him to appear at Court.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS—OPENING OF THE SPRING EXHIBITION.—On Saturday evening, the various galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts were densely crowded by those who had received the compliment of an invitation to attend the "private view" of the collection which was this morning thrown open to the general public. The walls are entirely covered with the productions of native and foreign artists, and among the great number of paintings displayed we noticed many of the very highest artistic conception and execution. It has, indeed, been many years since the Academy has presented to the public as meritorious a collection as the one now on exhibition. The devotees of art will find the attractions of the galleries unrivalled; and even those who lay no claim to a thorough cultivation in such matters, cannot but be refreshed and refined by frequent loiterings through the Academy. Let no one miss the rare opportunity thereby afforded for a cultivation of a taste for the beautiful in art. As a people we are too much given over, body and soul, to the pursuit of the mere material pleasures of this life; and not until a devotion to art has entered more largely into our national characteristics, can we justly claim a front rank in the great world of true civilization.

ROBINSON'S GREAT SALE OF MIRRORS.—A very extensive sale of mirrors will take place on Thursday morning, the 25th inst., at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street. The assortment to be offered comprises every variety, style, and finish of mirrors—from the large pier to the small oval. The material used in the manufacture of these mirrors is the very best that skill can produce. The glass is the finest of French plate, of varying thickness, without a flaw or fleck to mar the bright surface. The assortment is very extensive, comprising mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, from which a selection of any size desired, of any style, and of exquisite finish, can satisfactorily be made. The frames that surround these large reflectors of fine plate glass are of elegant workmanship. The goods are opened today for public examination, and will continue so to be until the time of sale.

A HARD CASE.—Edward Johnson, somewhat excited by the use of liquor, on Saturday evening entered the saloon on Girard avenue above Cadwalader street, and commenced an altercation with the owner thereof. He struck, and finally, it is said, committed a most grievous assault on the man. For this he was arrested and held in bail of $500 by Alderman Cloud; bail being produced he was let out. Last evening Officer Fritz, of Lieutenant Spear's district, arrested him again for stabbing a man, not seriously, in an affray in the immediate vicinity of the preceding evening's operations. He is committed for a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon.

WANTED EATABLES.—Henry Martin was arrested by Officer Danton, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, for a larceny in Norristown, Montgomery county. It appears, from an investigation thereafter made, that Martin, who was one night in that delightful place, was overpowered with hunger; he had strength enough, however, to crawl into the back window of a kitchen of a large farm-house, near the outskirts of that place. He, with accuracy, hit the well-filled cupboard the first thing; and commenced to waylay the pies and cakes, etc., and caused general havoc among the eatables generally. This could have been endured, had he not taken articles more valuable. Alderman Allen gave him over to the authorities at Norristown.

THE COAL-DUST ROW, on Ninth street, below Morris, came into note last evening by the actions of one Patrick, alias "Curly" McMenna. He espied a gentleman coming along, requested him to stop, and commenced the propounding of certain question which the other did not see fit to answer. At this McMenna grew wroth, waxed angry; and immediately assaulted the gentleman, chasing him to his residence on Ninth street. The door was slammed in "Curly's" face, but without any ado he burst it open, and commenced to despoil everything about the place. A policeman opportunely arriving, McMenna was arrested, and held in $800 bail by Alderman Lutz to appear at Court.

STEALING PICTURES, ETC.—Joseph Beasly, some evenings ago, slipped quietly into the hotel kept by William G. Stackhouse, below the West Chester road, this side of the Darby creek, and while the inmates thereof were sweetly slumbering, he took down several pictures which ornamented the walls, and some little articles to embellish his own person, and made off. Lieutenant Tolbert learning of this transaction, put Officer Isles on the lookout, who arrested Beasly last evening going through an alley into Lombard street. Alderman Allen remanded him to the authorities of Delaware county.

TWO PICKPOCKETS, FROM NORRISTOWN, were taken into custody on Saturday afternoon, in the neighbornood of Broad street and Columbia avenue. They pass under the names of James Tenner and John Price. This morning they were given a hearing by Alderman Fitch, when it appeared that they were first arrested at Montgomery Square, Montgomery county, for relieving the pocket of John Magee of $67, but subsequently contrived to escape from the authorities. They were remanded to Norristown to settle their account.

A JOKE.—Robert Hamilton was the subject of a pun perpetrated by one Patrick McBride, who resides at No. 918 South Sixth street. Hamilton, instead of taking it as a laughable ebullition of genius, without ceremony or word of warning, struck Patrick with tremendous force upon the mouth, and hit him not lightly on the face till it assumed a leaden hue. For this he was last night arrested, and Alderman Lutz held him in $800 bail to answer.

BEATING THEIR WIVES.—Mickey McCarty and John Dock have each of them a partner whom they delight to beat and bruise, especially when they themselves are elated with the inner presence of large quantities of the contraband article. Thus both McCarty and Dock did yesterday, having gone on and just returned from an Easter bender. Alderman Lutz held both the gentlemen for more exemplary conduct in the shape of $800 bail each.

STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.—Officer Israel H. Thomas, on Saturday night, had just brought in a prisoner to the Fourteenth District Station House, when he had an attack of paralysis, which affected his whole body, rendering his limbs useless. He was taken to his home, where he now remains, with no signs of relief, although the best medical aid has been obtained.

J. M. GUMMEY & SON'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE, at the Exchange, at noon to-day, resulted as follows:—

Two-story brick dwelling, N. W. corner Twenty-third and Wright streets	$1000
Two three-story brick dwellings, No. 802 S. Fourth street	$4200

LARCENY OF DRY GOODS.—Alice Terney was on Saturday evening caught in the act of taking off two pieces of dry goods from the store of Mr. Jones, on Germantown road. Officer Benson arrested her, and she was held by Alderman good to appear at Court in $400 bail.

OWNERS WANTED.—A number of milk-pans, tin-pails, buckets, etc., are awaiting owners at the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all wool, as low as		$10 00
" "	better, for	12 00
" "	" "	15 00
Black Suits, all wool, as low as		18 00
" "	better for	20 00
" "	" "	25 00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

"WELL, WELL, I'M BECOMING BALD, AND CAN'T HELP IT," is frequently expressed by those whose hair is leaving them. Now this is all a mistake. Jayne's Hair Tonic, faithfully applied, will preserve the hair from falling off, remove all dirt and dandruff, prevent premature greyness, cure eruptive diseases of the scalp, and by continued use reclothe the head with new and beautiful hair. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

SHADES,
Curtains,
Awnings,
Bedding,
Upholstery,
At PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DR. LUGOL, of Paris, one of the most eminent chemists of Europe, says when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water the most astonishing results may be anticipated. Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water *is Iodine dissolved in pure water*, and the most astonishing results have followed its use in cases of scrofula and all chronic diseases.

FURNITURE SLIPS OR COVERS.—A large assortment of linen and chintz of every shade and quality, for slips. Can be sold cheaper than at any house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA,—
Pure Curled Hair Mattresses,
And every description of Bedding.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—A large assortment of every kind of Curtain, from the heaviest *French* lace, cheap at sixty dollars, to the lowest price, Nottingham Curtain, one dollar.
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

SHADE AND CURTAIN STORE.—A very elegant assortment of new Shades, new designs, new tints, to be sold at the lowest prices, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

BUDDING OUT!—The spring season at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental. Parties wishing to see the season in full bloom are invited to call.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, have opened an assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps—splendid goods. Also, all the novelties in Hats for Gentlemen and Youth.

LONG EXPERIENCE has given us great advantages in making photographs of small children. Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards or one large picture for $1.

VERANDAH AWNINGS! VERANDAH AWNINGS!—Striped Awnings for windows, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

CONRAD BROTHERS, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Toilet and Fancy Articles, No. 1107 Chesnut street, Girard Row, Philadelphia.

SEE the auction Lace Curtains, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WHAT FEELS BETTER than a comfortable, easy, and good fitting shirt, such as the Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street?

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MAY—DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. George A. Durborow, Mr. DANIEL J. MAY to Mrs. ELIZA L. DAVIS, all of this city. No cards.

TRUITT—GIBB.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, the 18th instant, by the Rev. Jacob Dickerson, Mr. HENRY A. TRUITT to Miss ANNA P., eldest daughter of Thomas Gibb, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DUNGAN.—On the 20th instant, ANNIE, eldest daughter of Jonathan and Priscilla Dungan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1214 S. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Wharton Street M. E. Church.

JORDAN.—On Sunday morning, the 21st instant, ABRAHAM JORDAN, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Mount Vernon streets, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock.

WIRE DISH CLOTHS OR CHAIN Scourers, for cleaning the inside of boilers and other cooking utensils—removing the necessity of scraping with table knives, or scouring with sand or ashes. They are a most efficient and durable article. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT FLAT-IRON HOLDER HAS flexible metal strips riveted to its under side to guard it from wear or burning, thus giving much greater durability to it. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, OF PACKER'S Patent, Ice Tongs, Axes, and Tomahawks, and a variety of Ice Picks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street, 4 11 6m5p]

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY,
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Locklaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. W. Cumming, Kishicoquilas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalis, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, U. S. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John G. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1227 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1622 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown, William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to

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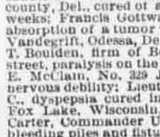

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.

"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day."

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

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INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. G. UPHAM, No. 23 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 21 thsm3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed. Crab-apple. 11 7p

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE STEAMER BREMEN AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamer Bremen has arrived from Southampton, with

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Lessons from Connecticut, by Horace Greeley.

From the Independent.

The Democratic party carried Connecticut at her State election on the 1st instant by nearly 1000 majority. She is the first of the former free States carried by that party since November, 1864, when it gave the electoral vote of New Jersey to General McClellan. Very naturally, the victors are signally elated, and regard this as initiating a long series of triumphs. And there is not an unchanged Rebel, in any part of the world, who does not exult over this victory of his Connecticut friends as his triumph—a triumph of his principles, and a presage of his early restoration to all of which the adverse fortunes of war have bereft him. To him, it is Vicksburg recovered, with Atlanta, Savannah, Richmond, and Appomattox about to follow. Let us consider what this victory is, and what it portends:—

I. It is not the fruit of accident, recklessness, or surprise. It was hoped for on one side, apprehended on the other; and the contest just closed was unusually vigorous. The State was well canvassed for either party; the vote polled is heavy beyond precedent—considerably more than 90,000. If the Republicans failed to do their very best, they certainly did very well. Rarely or never has the poll been so full at any other than a Presidential election.

II. Nor does it result from a confusion or misconception of issues. True, the Democrats did not nominate their most obnoxious men, nor proclaim their most obnoxious sentiments. They acted wisely, prudently, but not deceptively. If Toucey, Eaton, and T. H. Seymour were not placed in the foreground, it was well known and understood that they were on hand. They did not speak, but their spirit animated some of those who did. Hostility to Congress, in all that it has done and all that it has purposed, was the key-note of the struggle. Hatred of the blacks, with repugnance to their enfranchisement, though less pronounced and less vociferous than it has been, was the primary impulse of three-fourths of the triumphant party. If, therefore, there be those who, in full view of this result, shall still insist that the Democratic party is dead, they must mean that its ideas and aims are necessarily transformed—not that its partisans are so few as to be powerless, or no longer devoted to its fortunes.

III. Nor was the triumph won by direct bribery. To say that it was is to impeach unjustly the character of our voting population. True, the leading Democratic candidates were mainly rich men, and their expenditures in the canvass were exceedingly lavish; but they were devoted to making votes rather than buying them. Everything was naturalized that could or would "swear through." The State was carefully searched for raw material out of which to fabricate electors. Whoever could be put on the poll-lists was put on; whoso could vote in Connecticut was sent for, though ever so distant; whoso could vote and would vote the Democratic ticket, was sought out and brought to the polls. Most of the winning candidates were decidedly popular; the wealthier of them were profusely liberal; they made some votes by professing peculiar devotion to the interests of Labor and the further limitation of the day's work; but there are very few Republicans in the State who were or could be corrupted with money.

IV. The Democrats unquestionably made votes out of their well-known, if not plainly avowed, hostility to the negroes and to impartial suffrage. The coarse, the vile, the reprobate, are generally Democrats on instinct; but, if one of them chanced to be deflected the other way by kinship or past association with better men, it was only needful to cry "Nigger!" to win him over to English & Co. Clearly, if there had been no action of Congress looking to the concession of equal rights to blacks, it would not have been possible to poll any such Democratic aggregate as was polled. The Republicans were subjected to the odium of wishing and seeking negro enfranchisement without the counterbalancing advantage of securing the black vote.

V. To say that the recent acts of Congress looking to Southern reconstruction were odious would be grossly to err. Could a vote have been taken distinctly on the question, a majority would have approved and sustained those acts. What Congress did was not unpopular; its hesitation to do it *was*. Had the great measure known as the Military Reconstruction act been passed in January, rather than in March, the Republican ascendancy in Connecticut would have been maintained. But Congress hesitated so long, and debated so exhaustively, that the cry, "They don't mean to let the South be reorganized and readmitted till the next Presidential election, if ever," was reiterated with effect; and the early assemblage of the Fortieth Congress neutralized the good effect of the passage of the Reconstruction act. A general impatience of delay and anomaly had been sedulously fostered, and was widely prevalent; and the calling of the Fortieth Congress was represented as reopening and indefinitely prolonging agitation and alienation. "Admit that what has been done is just and right, why not stop doing? Is there never to be an end of legislation about the Rebel States? If the Reconstruction act, already passed, is wise and just, what need can there be of another?"—such were the queries and cavils which neutralized the legitimate effect of what Congress had actually done. "All that has been done looks well enough; but what may not Stevens, and Butler, and Chandler do next? Will they ever be done with reconstructing, till admonished by the people to quit it?" Suspicion that something *might* be done, or left undone, as it should not be, neutralized the good effect of what actually had been done, and palpably *well* done.

VI. Of course, the Johnsonized Republicans, who enjoy the Federal offices, did what harm they could. They gave money, and got up meetings, and so many of them as could, made speeches to prove that the party which had trusted and honored them made therein a grave mistake. The demonstration was irresistible; but they carried over very few votes save their own.

VII. The fact that the Democrats are still a minority of the people of Connecticut must not be lost sight of. Her 8627 colored inhabitants returned by the census of 1860 must now exceed 9000, whereof the male adults cannot vary much from 2000. Could these have voted, General Hawley would have been elected, with every man on the Republican State ticket, and probably three out of the four Republican candidates for Congress. But the failure of a fourth of the Republicans to vote for impartial suffrage when they might have carried it in 1865, has now subjected their party to defeat and mortification. These weak brethren doubtless regarded the concession of the right of suffrage to blacks as an act of justice at the expense of popularity—a sacrifice of interest and public favor to compassion and sentiment. Such a sacrifice might be expected from "fanatics," "men of one idea," "dreamers," abstractionists; but not of practical, politic men like themselves. But the "whirligig of time" has speedily demonstrated the superiority of justice to policy, of principle to interest. The practical politicians have led their party into a bog whence the "fanatics" and "theorists" would have preserved it. There was not one vote cast for the Republican ticket last week that would not have been so cast had impartial suffrage triumphed at the special election in 1865; while that triumph would have averted disaster and secured victory in 1867.

Men and brethren! shall we not all profit by the lesson read us by Connecticut in her recent election?

The Proposition for American Mediation in Mexico—A Policy Wanted.

From the Times.

A proposition for mediation between the belligerents in Mexico was recently made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson before the Senate in Executive session. According to such accounts as we have, it was vigorously opposed, and on Thursday last was withdrawn.

It was shamefully remiss in Congress, at its late session, to take no notice of the horrible state of things in Mexico. By menace and argument we had expelled the French army and broken down the intervention. We had practically assumed the right of regulating the affairs of Mexico, guarding her interests and sustaining her republican institutions. We had rendered ourselves liable to war, on her account, with the foremost military nation of the world. We had, by the arrest of Ortega and the restraint of Santa Anna, done something in the way of suppressing factious leaders. In fact, we had carried our interference, our our gardianship, so far, without remonstrance from the Mexicans or from foreign powers, that there seemed no limit to our action except our own will.

We stopped short, however, just at the worst time—just at the most critical and perilous moment for Mexico. We stopped short with abolishing one form of government, and without doing anything to establish another. We upset the French plans for reducing Mexico to order, and did nothing in the way of setting up order under any other authority. If our efforts in behalf of Mexico began when she was in war, they ended when she was in anarchy, and even more helpless anarchy than ever before.

There is no doubt as to the duties that remained for our Government after the expulsion of the French. After notifying Maximilian to leave the country, or at least to cease making war upon it, we had positive duties towards Juarez and the Republic. It was imperative upon us to give effective assistance in the erection and consolidation of the republican system. If the foreigners had left everything in confusion and ruin, it was but fit and in keeping with what we had already done that we should lend a hand in rebuilding the civil order. If moral aid promised to be as successful against faction as it had been against intervention, all our moral power should have been directly and instantly brought to bear. If diplomacy had any resources, they should have been promptly put forth to their full extent. If the republican Government, rising from its ruins, needed a pecuniary guarantee for which proper security could have been given, that also it was in our province, as it was our interest to furnish. And even if a corps of American troops were required to put a stop to the horrors of anarchy and secure the establishment of a vigorous Republic, our Government would have been justified in despatching them to Mexican soil.

That one or another of these means would have been successful in putting an end to the greatest scandal of the nineteenth century—a scandal for which we shall not be held entirely irresponsible—is quite certain. That without our moral or material assistance Mexico will ever be other than she has been during the last half century, is not within the range even of the most sanguine hope. Our correspondence and other information from time to time give too certain proof that even the exit of Maximilian will not secure the suppression of faction and fighting, or the supremacy of the Constitution and its legitimate administrators. Half-a-dozen of the most prominent Mexican leaders are ready, even after the Empire and Emperor have disappeared, to continue the war against Juarez, in behalf of the Church and themselves. In the Republican camp itself there are dissension, disaffection, and turbulence; and without mentioning the Imperialist officers we have no doubt that every Liberal general now fighting for Juarez has a *pronunciamiento* in his pocket ready to be stuck up on the walls of the capital as soon as it shall be taken. In fact, every sign will fail if the expulsion of the foreign usurper do not furnish the opportunity for twenty domestic usurpers to renew the scenes of uproar which rise like the cactus on Mexican soil.

And yet, though time has demonstrated that republican order or political regeneration cannot be brought about by the Mexicans themselves, we do not believe that these things are impossible of accomplishment, or even difficult. By the help of a strong and friendly hand, this wretched Mexico may be rescued. Not such assistance as the French pretended to give when they overthrew the republic, for *that* was the assistance of an enemy, and left the nation worse than it was found, but such aid as one republic, all powerful and generous, may offer to another in its hour of distress, and which, by raising one, elevates and glorifies both. It must be remembered that, after all, the factious element of the Mexican population is comparatively small in numbers. The Indian element, which comprises seven-eighths of the whole nation, is, in the main, of a peaceful character, and would easily be kept in order. The commercial classes are, of course, desirous for the establishment of order above all things, as is strikingly proven by the way they have adhered to Maximilian, notwithstanding his obnoxious politics. The incurably turbulent are really but a few thousand, who were bred to turbulence under the uncertain state of things that succeeded the revolution, and a score or two of such ambitious leaders as are ever ready in every country to take advantage of opportunities. Exterminate these, or put them under such restraints as a strong Government can easily devise and enforce, and there is every reason to believe that Mexico would quickly take her place by our side as a republic worthy of such companionship.

It is deeply to be regretted, if it be true, that the Senate gave an inhospitable reception to Reverdy Johnson's proposition in behalf of the republic of Mexico.

Knights, to the Rescue!

From the Tribune.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is pleased, yet alarmed, to hear that Senator Wilson is coming to Virginia. That a Northern radical should be allowed to talk political heterodoxy on the sacred soil itself, is at once a sad commentary on the departed glories of the chivalry, and an omen of approaching social chaos. Yet, even in this dismal scene, the prophetic editorial eye discerns a glimmer of gladness. Why not meet Wilson with his own weapons, and make him share the stump with the orthodox leaders in whom the South has long put her trust? What a chance for reviving the old-time barbacues, and pole-raisings, and the political jousts, resonant with lofty flights of Southern eloquence and withering denunciations of Yankee baseness, which used to delight the Virginia people. The *Dispatch* calls aloud for the political champions of the Old Dominion to buckle on their harness, and come out and have a tilt with the radical knight, lest the negroes think this Wilson indomitable. Wise, and Smith, and Flournoy, and Goggin, and Montague, and the great Letcher himself, it cries; have we not all these with us? and could not either of them, with one hand tied behind him, demolish any Yankee Senator in a quarter of an hour? "They cannot condescend to enter the arena with such men as Hunnicutt, who, born in the South, have sought to subject us to humiliation and degradation. But they can, without any compromise of principle or sacrifice of self-respect, meet upon the stump the chosen leaders of the Republican party of the North." So let us have public discussions, says the *Dispatch*; let us stand up and fight these issues squarely before the niggers. "It may be an unpleasant task, but it is one that has to be performed."

By all means, we say, let us have the debates. There is nothing the Republican party desires so earnestly as that the great questions of the day may be exposed fully and clearly to the Southern people, and discussed in all their bearings. We have been trying to get the truth before them for the last quarter of a century; and there is no way more effectual for coming at the truth than a good, free, open debate. We believe that an oratorical tourney between Senator Wilson and the much-resounding Wise would do more good to the Republican party in Virginia than the Richmond *Dispatch* could undo in the whole remainder of its existence.

Keen Eyesight from Under Wool.

From the Tribune.

At a recent radical meeting at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Thomas Kane, a negro, spoke at length, and with signal pertinence and force. Here is an extract from his remarks, as reported for the Cincinnati *Commercial*:—

"Our friend here says to speak of little things or big things. I have no education; I can think big things, but I can only speak little things. Sherman's bill suits me very well, according to my understanding. My friends, so far as I know them, suit me very well, and I think I know who they are. I think Brownlow is one of them. I have seen how they worked for us, and what they have done for us. Sherman is a friend to us. I know that my people all over the Southern States have been deprived of the privileges of education, and of meeting as we do and saying, 'I am my own man.' When we stop and think where we were a few years ago, picking in the cotton row, or hoeing in the corn row, ploughing among the stumps, with a driver and an overseer; and old master sitting in the house, and saying, 'Drive 'em,' and what we are now, I hardly know what we shall do. We are free, and, more than that, we are allowed to vote. Do we know what we are going to vote for? Some men say, 'The negro has his legal vote; but I can buy his vote with a drink of whisky or a chew of tobacco.' Fellow-citizens, before any man shall buy *my* vote with a drink of whisky or a chew of tobacco, I will suffer this body to be sacrificed. (Applause.) When I was in Selma, on election day, I saw the white men go down into their cellars and bring out their jugs of whisky, and ask men in, and say, 'Who are you going to vote for?' and I have seen the votes of the Anglo-Saxon race bought for a drink of whisky. (Great applause.) Now, here are colored men who never saw a church or a school house until lately, and you needn't talk to me about buying their votes; while there are white men, raised in the lap of education, that would sell their votes. Unless I know, my friends, who I am going to vote for, I shall not vote at all. Don't, when you go to vote, let any man come up and say:—'Who are you going to vote for?' 'Why, so and so?' 'Why, he ain't the right man. You don't know. How should you? Your hair is short and kinky. Let me tell you; so and so is the man to vote for;' and the first thing you know you will be voting to cut your own throat. Now, I don't know much about political affairs, but I believe Brownlow is the right man in the right place, and if we have got to vote, I shall vote for him, because I see that he has worked for us. My friends, the times are ripe. The bud has come, and the blossoms have dropped off, and the apple has grown, and it hangs ripe and rosy on the tree, and we can pluck it off and eat it, and cast the core to the ground, and plant the seeds, that will grow up into great trees, stretching their branches up to Heaven. We must learn to use this great blessing."

The Indians—Shall We Have an Indian War?

From the Herald.

If Cleopatra's nose had been shorter, said Pascal, the face of the world might have been different. That epigram is the epitome of many histories. To the greater or less length of a nose or a chin—to the greater or less circumference of some skull—we may trace war or peace, the destruction or preservation of nations, the happiness or obliteration of whole branches of the human race. We are likely to have an immediate application of this practical paraphrase in the war now perhaps already raging between our troops and certain Indian tribes. There is good reason to believe that the present state of Indian relations was brought on by the acts of blundering incompetence. A war whose least result will be the spending of some millions, that will cost many lives, and arrest for two or three years the magnificent trans-Mississippi march of American progress, may come upon us, having no better or greater cause than that most common fact—a bad appointment made at the national capital—the appointment of a man of rather less than average discretion to a post that indeed did not seem to the authorities of great importance.

We had agreements with the Indians, in virtue of which we were able to live on tolerable terms as neighbors. In pursuance of such agreements certain parties were authorized to sell them ammunition. If it is a bad policy to sell powder and ball to the red men, we ought not to agree to do so, or we ought to annul the agreement in a proper manner, and as becomes a people respecting law—at least laws of their own making. Somebody thought it was a bad policy, and, dressed in his brief authority, ready enough to play magnate and dictator, ordered in person a haste the discontinuance of such sale. So the Indians had no means to kill buffalo, and were distressed and exasperated, and the cause of trouble was an encroachment on their hunting grounds by the new route to Virginia City. They did not, however, plunge into war. So many Midshipman Easys could not have been more disposed to argue the points in a pacific way. Argument, explanation, good temper would have settled all the trouble. Argument could not be had; good temper was not to be wasted on "savages." Parties eager to be heard for their rights showed themselves in sight of Fort Phil Kearny and held up their blankets as signals. They were shelled and driven away. Soldiers went out shooting at them "on their own hook," whenever they came near. They hovered around, however; they assembled in larger numbers—three hundred, it is said; three thousand, others say—and Indians present in the party, of tribes that have always been friendly and boast they never slew a white man—such Indians declare most firmly that the intention was not hostile. But there was a panic. A party was out cutting wood—the Indians might destroy it! Another party was sent to see to its safety. This latter party saw Indians and opened fire. The Indians retreated, the soldiers pursued, were drawn into an ambuscade and slaughtered to a man. Such is the plain story on the judgment of experts of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre—all, there is too much reason to fear, a most terrible blunder.

Shall we expiate this blunder by a war with all the Indians we can force to fight us? Shall we save the pride of the author of this blunder at the expense of the equipment of an army? We hope not. There was a time when war was the only possible result of accidental collision. If two or three men of Megara murdered an Athenian in a drunken bout, the Athenians murdered any Magarean they could lay hands on; and so from murder to murder men drifted into war. It is the advantage of higher civilization that we act less blindly. We single out particular delinquents and do not retort indiscriminately on a race the crimes even of certain of its members. Let us not give way to passions and prejudices, but pause and inquire calmly whether there is not a better way for the settlement of our Indian difficulties than the costly one of extirpation; whether, indeed, a properly established system of stocked reservations may not make the savage his own antidote, and make him even contribute towards our progress across the plains.

War News from Europe.

From the Herald.

Our latest news from Europe, both by cable and mail, is unmistakably warlike. The Luxembourg affair, small at first sight and insignificant, threatens to become a much more serious matter for Europe than the long-talked-of Eastern question. The situation to all lovers of peace is truly alarming. No one who has the slightest knowledge of the state of feeling in France and Germany can for a moment doubt that it is the Paris Exhibition, and that only, which hinders the French troops from crossing the frontier and plunging into the very heart of Prussia. We say this not because we are at all certain that in a contest between France and Prussia victory would be ultimately on the side of the former power, but because we are satisfied that the first blow must be struck by France. Prussia will not make herself responsible for the actual commencement of hostilities; nor is it necessary she should, for she is already in actual possession of the fortress regarding which the difficulty has arisen.

Pity it is that a matter of this sort could not be settled by peaceful means. Should war break out, it is impossible to predict where or how it may end. The flame once lit, the conflagration, it is all but certain, will sweep with devastating force over the length and breadth of Europe, destroying property, cramping the springs of industry, cutting down the flower of the population by thousands, and forever extinguishing ancient and cherished landmarks. Heavy will be the responsibility of that power which shall take the initiative in such a war. Yet it is not easy to determine who is to blame for matters as they now stand. Prussia, perhaps, exceeded her rights when she garrisoned the fortress of Luxembourg during the late German war; but it would not be difficult to discover reasons numerous and important enough to justify such a step. Abstractly she may be wrong in maintaining her occupation, now that the war has been ended; but abstract rights have never been allowed to rule when the game of politics or of war has run high. No one can blame France for seeking to acquire by honorable purchase a frontier fortress of so much importance. The chief vice in the whole affair, to our mind, consists in the cool and impudent determination of the King of Holland to barter away his duchy without regard to the wishes of the population; as if in this nineteenth century the inhabitants of an ancient and highly civilized European province were to be bought and sold like so many cattle. It is a little too much for a grand duke or even a king to attempt in this age of public opinion. Efforts in all likelihood will be made to make the question a subject for European intervention. This seems to be the desire of Russia. The duchy of Luxembourg was confirmed in the possession of the King of Holland by the treaties of 1839, when the kingdom of the Netherlands was split up, and the separate kingdoms of Holland and Belgium were established. Were it not that for some time past we have been in the habit of seeing European treaties made of but little account, we should certainly say that the great powers who signed these treaties should be again consulted before any future disposition is made. If they be consulted, we should not be surprised to find that war had been averted by an agreement to the effect that the duchy of Luxembourg should be proclaimed neutral territory.

If some such arrangement is not come to war is inevitable. The collision, if it do take place, will be fearful. If war alliances, as is by no means impossible, be formed on both sides, Europe will present to the world a spectacle such as she has not presented since the days of the first Napoleon, and another and more lasting peace may date from another and grander Waterloo. If, however, France and Prussia are allowed to fight it out alone, it will be one of the briefest and most brilliant, one of the shortest, sharpest, and most decisive wars which the world has yet seen.

Seward's Policy Towards Canada.

From the World.

When out of office and removed from the immediate temptations of ignorant and self-seeking followers, Mr. Seward advocated towards Canada precisely that course of policy which we and the majority of the Democratic party have pursued with unwavering consistency. In his letter written in 1857 near the coast of Labrador, he said:—

"The policy of the United States is to propitiate and secure the alliance of Canada while it is yet young and incurious of its future. But, on the other hand, the policy which the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial, and ever-growing Canada, while seeking to establish feeble States out of decaying Spanish provinces on the coast and in the islands in the Gulf of Mexico.

"I shall not live to see it, but the man is now living who will see the United States mourn over this stupendous folly, which is only preparing the way for ultimate danger and downfall. All Southern political stars must set, though many times they rise again with diminished splendor. But those which illuminate the Pole remain forever shining, forever increasing in splendor."

It is plain to every candid mind that the way to the only desirable annexation is through increased intercourse. Instead of following this course, Mr. Seward seconded Morrill and his coadjuters in "the infatuated policy of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial, and ever-growing Canada." He sent Potter, then Consul-General at Montreal, direct from Washington to Detroit to urge the commercial convention to refrain from cultivating friendly relations with Canada, and place the annexation of the province before its people in a light which they necessarily regard as insulting—putting a price upon the loyalty and sense of patriotism which are natural to every honorable man. We see its results in a more intense feeling of loyalty and aversion to annexation than ever before existed in the provinces. Equitable and really reciprocal commercial relations would necessarily pave the way to "more intimate political union," as, indeed, was frankly avowed by Earl Russell when he occupied one of the highest official positions in the British Empire.

The prophecy of Mr. Seward as to the permanence of an independent nation formed from the provinces will follow the same fate as other vaticinations from the same oracle, although hitherto his official influence has tended to confirm his unofficial soothsayings and promote alienation.

The best step towards the annexation of Canada is such a thorough and careful revision of our fiscal and financial affairs as will be best for our own interests, and thus make a partnership desirable. When that is accomplished, the Northern palace of confederation, now strengthened by alienating cold, will thaw like ice before the sun of summer.

The Disposition of the Peabody Fund.

From the World.

From the circular of Rev. Dr. Sears, general agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, it will be seen that the money consigned to the distinguished trustees is to be almost wholly expended in the rehabilitation of schools already existing in the South. To the many would-be founders of new schools—in many cases charlatans, with whom the "cause of popular education" is greatly overstocked—this preference accorded to the institutions that but need assistance again to control the patronage as they possess the attachment of the South, will come up with force destructive of various little schemes in the line of "public learning" and "general enlightenment," so called. But all the true friends of the section which Mr. Peabody's bounty is designed to serve will applaud such disposition of the fund. Large as the sum is, the comparative extent of the reconstructing States, and the educational needs of the maturing generation that is to shape their future, render the money only adequately beneficial in assisting, not creating, schools throughout the whole domain. Now, too, that by general laws the States have thrown or are about to throw open the schools for the admission of all, irrespective of color, this application of Mr. Peabody's gift will not go a hair's width towards the encouragement of those caste establishments, "Freedmen's schools," wherein black crowd out white, and which Boston delights to honor.

The respect and co-operation of the Southern people can best be won by extending to the schools, and to the instructors that are of and among themselves, the aid which the merchant philanthropist has contributed. To upbuild what already exists, even though in a lapsed condition, is better than to force, in the name of charity, the innovation of "brannew" schools, and the officious presence of self-seeking Yankee "professors" that stand as ready now to take advantage of the destitution of the South as they were in other days to denounce her, when she was abundantly able to do without them, and felt never so happy as in their absence. Mr. Peabody's fund cannot do everything. We are gratified to learn that the much it can do is to be thus wisely directed.

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RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

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French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

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The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

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Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

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A large assortment of

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Call the attention of the public to their Stock of

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Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.

Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be made in the best manner and latest style.

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Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

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Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

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$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
50,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,627·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·65

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Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,451·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

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INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

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Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business amongits Policy holders.
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JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27]	Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry.
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner o SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story fron office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [3 22]

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,034.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22mw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.
Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmwsm

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port April 27.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

EDINBURGH	Wednesday, April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, April 27
CITY OF CORK	Wednesday, May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, May 4
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 11

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	40
To Paris	120	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $33 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia,

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to LaPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
Or to THOS. E. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 26m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS

EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS.

Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Duckling's, Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Piper and Nut-Crackers, the Awakening, the Sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 15 kinds Scripture Texts, Mottoes, etc.; Album and Sunday School Cards, Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by

G. W. PITCHER,

Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures,
And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles,

3 29 1m] NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET

All the New Books on hand as soon as issued.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA: ANNA L. HARSHAW by her next friend, etc., vs. SAMUEL HARSHAW.
December Term, 1866, No. 84. In Divorce.
To Samuel Harshaw, Respondent. Take notice of a Rule in the above case returnable SATURDAY, April 27, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed.
RICHARD LUDLOW,
4 19 3t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES H. HUTCHINSON, JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, and PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON, Executors of the will of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 29, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 S. FIFTH street, in the City of Philadelphia.
4 17 w1m5t* CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Auditor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON SERVICE PIPE AND BRANCHES.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Water Department, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, until WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following Cast Iron Service Pipe and Branches, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax. Proposals to state price per pound only.

9,850 feet Pipes of 4 inches diameter.
40,425 feet Pipes of 6 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes of 8 inches diameter.
1,225 feet Pipes of 10 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes of 12 inches diameter.

Also, 100,000 pounds or more of Branches, Sleeves, etc. etc.
All patterns to be furnished by the contractor, and to be approved by the Chief Engineer.
No allowance will be made for any metal in the pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weights.
Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer.
All pipes to be cast vertically; the 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch with beds down.
All the pipes, branches, and curves are to be coated with coal pitch varnish in accordance with the memorandum to be had at the office.
All the pipes and castings shall be subjected to such tests and inspections as may be considered necessary by the Chief Engineer to insure a correct judgment of the quality of the material and workmanship.
No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the article bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per Ordinance of May 25, 1860; and in addition, to give a bond in a sum of not less than five thousand dollars as a penalty for not fulfilling the contract as entered into by the party making the lowest bid.
FREDERICK GRAFF,
4 20 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

NAVY CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1867.

Proposals sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until two o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, for seven thousand five hundred pairs BLUE SATINET TROWSERS, the same to be of navy standard, and delivered at Brooklyn Navy Yard within sixty days after notification of the acceptance of a proposal, and there pass the usual inspection.
For a description of the Trowsers and the packages to contain them bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yard, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the Trowsers proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE,
4 15m4t Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., April 27, 1867, at this office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with
FRESH BEEF,
of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as shall be designated by the commanding officer.
The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1867.
Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
4 17 wfm5t Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. C. S.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 3 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay for the Arrest and Conviction of the Murderer of Eliza M. Miller.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Eliza M. Miller who was brutally murdered on September 18, 1866. And the warrants shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 20 1t

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages

ONLY.

NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,

3 21 fmwfm PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstf

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS

OFFERS

A SUPERIOR STOCK OF

BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS

4 8 1mw1m] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to E Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

11 8 Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Baldwins' Butts, all sizes.
Butchers' Plane Irons and Chisels.
Rowland & Ames' Shovels and Spades.
Kenrick's and American Pulleys and Screws.
Table Knives, and Forks and Spoons.
Champion Clothes-Wringers.
Planes, Wood and Iron Rakes, etc.

FOR SALE CHEAP, BY

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

3 7 thstu] NO. 1321 MARKET STREET.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertiliser contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 22mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' pract

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

$1·00 PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAIN SILKS.
CHEAP FANCY SILKS.
CHECKED SILKS, $1·00 AND $1·12.
BARGAINS IN MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
PLAIN SILKS, $1·25.
WIDE AND HEAVY BLACK SILKS FOR COATS, $2·50 PER YARD.

WHITE GOODS!

Fine White Brilliants, 25 cents.
Splendid Quality Brilliants, 28 and 31 cents.
Bargains in Nainsook Muslins.
Bargains in Piques.
Bargains in French Chintzes.
New Style Plaid Muslins.

DRESS GOODS!

GRANITE POPLINS FOR SUITS.
ALEXANDRES FOR SUITS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GREY GOODS
LIGHT ALPACAS, ALL NEW SHADES.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR

5000 Yards---100 Different Styles.

Cloths, New Styles, $1·25.
Very Handsome Cloths, $1·50.
Double Width Cloths, $1·75.
All New Materials for Sackings constantly in Stock.

Cassimeres for Business Suits.
Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.
All-wool Cassimeres, 75 cents.
Fine Cassimeres for Men's Wear, $1·25.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

Plain Linens for Boys.
Fancy Linens for Boys.
Plaid and Stripe Linens.
White Linen Drills.
White Linen Ducks.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3msp

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
3 2 wsmtirp] PLAID SILKS,
FIGURED GRENADINE, BERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his Elegant Stock of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE,

This Season's Importation. At moderate prices. Together with a choice selected stock of Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods, which will be sold CHEAP. [4 18 3m

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

9 9 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY, A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard
TOWELS AND TOWELING by the yard,
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS,
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TAILANET by the yard,
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP,
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED—

Double-width Cloth for Sacques, $2.
Meltons for Boys' Wear and Sacques, 68 cents.
25 pieces White Piques, fine quality, 50 cents.
Job Lot Corded Piques, 62½ cents.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, etc. etc.
Sun Umbrellas from auction, $1·35 and $1·75.
Fine Biey Linens from auction, 37½ and 50 cents.
Black and White Balmorals, $1·25.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 50 cents, bargain.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 28 cents, bargain.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10 cents.
Misses' Buff Gloves, 20 cents, cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Spring Gloves, great variety.
Hosiery, greatly reduced prices.
Regular-made Bleached Hose, 40 cents.
10-4 Sheeting Muslins, 50 cents.
5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All-wool Flannel, 50 cents, fine quality.
Yard wide Domet, 37½ cents, bargain.
3000 Linen Fans, below auction prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 50, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62, and 75c.
Three ply Linen Cuffs, 1 cents
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 62½ cents.
Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
Undressed Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, Shirred Muslins, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 28] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LOT OF

Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Children's Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, real kid, $1·25 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Children's Linen Hdkfs., 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Nainsook Muslins, fine quality, 25, 31, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
Nainsook, Stripe and Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 56, 55, 60, 65, 75, 80, and $1 a yard.
White Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Soft finish Cambrics and Jaconets.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Just opened 200 dozen Linen Towels.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 14, 18¾, and 25 cents.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 28 and 35 cents.
Apron Bird-Eye, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 56, 62, up to 87½c.
Nursery Diapers, very cheap.
Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, 68, 75, 90, $1, 1·12½, $1·25, up to $2 per yard.
Napkins and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Fine French Percales, 50 cents per yard.
Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.
Melange Poplins, 40, 50, and 75 cents per yard.
All-wool Delaines, choice shades.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Black all-wool Delaines, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 33, 40, 50, 62½, 70, 75, 85, 90, and $1 per yard.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Just opened, 5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices. 10 22

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [2 10 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.

NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISMARK AND AMBER COL'D SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
LLAMA LACE AND PUNJAB POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.
N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 3 6 wfmsen

RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,

3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS,

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, 2 26t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER WARE,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PLATED WARES,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS [4 13 smw2mrp

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

NEW DESIGNS

OF

BRIDAL SILVER.

4 1 mwf3mrp

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

GOLD WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
DIAMOND RINGS,

SOLID SILVER-WARE AND FINE CLOCKS,

Of all styles and patterns, and all to be SOLD AT

FIVE CENTS EACH.

As the undersigned is giving up the retail business, after being twenty years in the trade, and as thousands of my customers know that I have one of the largest and best stocks of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY IN THE CITY.

SALE TO COMMENCE THIS MORNING.

April 8, 1867, and be continued EVERY DAY and EVENING until all is sold out, at FIVE CENTS EACH. The public in general are invited to come and see for themselves the Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver-Ware, Diamonds, and all the different styles of goods going at FIVE CENTS each.

H. MULLIGAN,

NO. 552 NORTH SECOND STREET,

4 17 6t*rp PHILADELPHIA.

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VE[illegible]ICH.....$32
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VE[illegible]CH.....$35

MEAD & CO.

ARE NOW AT

NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

4 6 fmrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store.

Also, a complete assortment of

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS

VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmwsm5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

GEORGE W. HILL.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Hason hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfmsm

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

HATS AND CAPS.

S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.

HATTERS.

Spring Styles Gents' Dress Hats,

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,

SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 4 19 2t

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 1300 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 17 3t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
April 25, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons, to which we invite the attention of dealers.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on the morning of sale. [4 19 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 26, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich upersfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 20 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street,

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, April 23,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
BROAD STREET, No. 1248, above Girard avenue. Elegant Brownstone Residence. Immediate possession.
SPRUCE STREET, No. 1239, Modern Residence.
SIXTH STREET, No. 808, above Green. Modern Residence.
SIXTH STREET, No. 315, above Vine, Modern Residence.
ARCH STREET, No. 1102, Valuable Residence.
EIGHTH STREET, No. 523, Desirable Residence.
EIGHTH STREET, Nos. 104 and 106 S. Eighth, Valuable Stores.
ARCH AND ELEVENTH STREETS, S. W. corner, Store and Dwelling.
ARCH STREET, No. 129, Business Location.
BROWN STREET, No. 1108, Desirable Dwelling.
DELAWARE AVENUE, No. 350, south of Callowhill, Warehouse, Wharf, and large Lot.
FEDERAL STREET, No. 528, Genteel Dwelling.
CAMAC STREET, No. 1811, Brick Dwelling.
FILBERT STREET, No. 1822, Business Property.
SHAMOKIN STREET, Nos. 2205 and 2207, ten Stone Dwellings.
VINE STREET, Nos. 1131, 1133, 1135, and 1137, Brick Dwellings and large Lot.
THIRD STREET, No. 612, south of Coates, seven Dwellings.
MASTER AND HOWARD STREETS, N. E. corner, Store and Dwelling.
HERMITAGE STREET, Nos. 603, 605, and 607, six Dwellings.
FRANKFORD ROAD AND THOMPSON STS., N. E. corner, Store and Dwelling.
THOMPSON STREET, Nos. 1045, 1031, 1027, and 1025, four Brick Dwellings.
MERVINE STREET, Nos. 1829, 1830, 1841, and 1808, four Brick Dwellings.
SIXTEENTH STREET, Building Lot.
SPRING HOUSE AND BLUE BELL ROADS, elegant Country Seat, known as "Blythewand."
MAIN STREET AND WISSAHICKON AVENUE, N. W. corner, Country Residence.
ELEVEN MILE LANE, Elegant Residence, ninety-one acres. [4 19 3t
Full particulars in handbills at the auction rooms.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS,
Sale No. 1008 Cadwalader street.
LARGE REVOLVING TUB, BARK MILL, TAN VATS, COUNTERS, LARGE TABLES, SPLITTING MACHINE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1008 Cadwalader street, above Oxford, by catalogue, the entire machinery of a tannery. 4 17 3t

SALE OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH BOOKS.
Including many scarce and curious works; also, illustrated works, consigned direct from London by Mr. Edward Lumley, to be sold
On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons, April 23, 24, and 25,
Commencing each day at 4 o'clock. [4 22 3t

Sale School House Lane.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Wednesday,
24th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the residence of the late Dr. Uhler, School House lane, fourth house above the railroad station, by catalogue, the superior furniture, piano forte, etc. [4 22 2t

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning Next,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, an extensive assortment of excellent second-hand furniture, elegant piano-fortes, fine mirrors, carpets, etc. [4 22 3t

Sale at No. 329 N. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO FORTES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 329 N. Fourth street, by catalogue, the entire superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [4 22 4t

Sale at the Quincy Bowling Saloon, No. 311 Chesnut street.
SIX BOWLING ALLEYS, TENPINS, BALLS, BAR AND FIXTURES, ETC.
On Friday Afternoon,
26th inst., at 2 o'clock. [4 22 4t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, FRIDAY APRIL 26, Will include—
SOUTH THIRD STREET, No. 19, very valuable Business Stand and Office Building, five-story brick, 18 by 54.
VALUABLE TIMBER TRACT, 112 acres, Elk county, Pa., six miles from Ridgway, three and a half from Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET, No. 1016, neat three-story Brick Residence, 16 by 74.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,
Including the entire importation of
A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.
B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed to announce a sale of highest-class American and Foreign Paintings, including 300 of the best ever offered in this city, and imported recently by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp. The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday, the 29th instant.
In consequence of the magnitude of this sale, the Gallery will be closed for two days previous to the exhibition. The sale will be without reserve, and the last important one for the spring of 1867. 4 20tf

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.
We would respectfully call attention to the peremptory closing sale of Sheffield Plated Goods, received direct from the manufacturers', Sheffield, England, to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,
April 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock, embracing newest styles tea and coffee services, water kettles, cake baskets, fruit dishes, wine sets, breakfast and dinner castors, biscuit caddies, pickle stands, soup tureens, entree dishes, oval and round trays, etc. etc.
Also a magnificent assortment of ivory-balanced handle table and tea knives, plated dinner and tea forks, all varieties and patterns, cases cutlery, etc., the whole being the best stock ever imported and offered at public sale in this country. [4 20 3t

A. S. ROBINSON'S
FIRST LARGE SALE OF MANTEL, BIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS,
Of the finest quality of Thick White French Plate Glass, splendidly framed in variety of styles,
Will take place at the Gallery of B. SCOTT, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Thursday Morning,
April 25, at 10 o'clock.
The goods will be ready for examination on Monday, April 22, as above. [4 18 6t

GRAND SALE OF FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES, ELEGANT CLOCKS, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, CLASSICAL VASES, ETC. ETC.
The importation of Messrs. Vitti Bros. (late Vito Vitti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, May 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The collection will be ready for examination two days previous to sale, [4 20 9t

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer,
McCLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 804 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday morning,
April 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear. [4 20 4t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

LARGE SALE OF SHEFFIELD SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.
We have just received a large consignment of Joseph Deakin & Son's Sheffield Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, which will be offered at public sales
On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,
At 10 o'clock, comprising a very fine assortment of silver-plated ware and table cutlery, tea and coffee sets, six pieces, with kettles and stands to match; waiters, cake and card baskets, dinner and breakfast casters, in new styles; syrup pitchers, teapot stands, entree dishes, with movable handles; dish covers, soup and oyster tureens, biscuit caddies, toast racks, flower vases, with various colored glass; egg stands, ice pitchers, wine and pickle sets, butter and preserve dishes, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, etc.
Also cases of cutlery, containing full sets of dinner and desserts, fish carvers, in morocco cases; spoons and forks, in plain, rings and beaded patterns.
Also, a very large assortment of ivory-balanced table and tea knives, with game and guard carvers to match.
Full particulars in catalogues. [4 19 3t

SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold a collection of elegant diamond jewelry, fine gold and silver watches, gold, pearl, coral, and other jewelry, being part of a stock of a jeweller retiring from business. [4 19 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.
On Wednesday Evening,
At 8 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of over one hundred Oil Paintings, by American and European artists.
Catalogues will be ready on Monday, when the paintings will be open for exhibition. [4 19 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit,
On Wednesday Morning,
April 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full line of new and desirable goods for present sales. [4 20 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS,

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JUST OPENED,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

NOVELTIES

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

SPRING UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
1 22 rp] ETC. ETC.,
AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 28 fmwsm UNDERCLOTHING.